we ſpeak, and very frequently the third.

Of the ſame trivial nature is the objection I have to the queſtion put by Symon to Bauldy, at the commencement of the laſt act: It is too laboured and prolix; and we with Bauldy may not have fallen into the falſe pathetic in the return he makes

Symon, O! Symon, O!

By this time, Sir, I am doubtful ſome of your readers will conſider me trifling, both with the comedy and themſelves; and that, inſtead of ſetting forth the faults of the author, I am only diſplaying the ignorance of the critic. I ſhall therefore conclude this moſt diſagreeable ſection of my plan, by obſerving, that the Knight's appearance in the character of a fortune-teller, is nicely imagined, and would have formed a moſt excellent feature in this drama, but for one unlucky circumſtance. I mean the preſence of the Gentle Shepherd during the whole time. This, Sir, ought not to have been the caſe; becauſe Sir William knew well who he was; and hence, the poet, by allowing him to delay the embracing of his darling till he had thrown aſide his aſſumed character, and ceremoniouſly invited him to his preſence, has rendered his performance in this place not only unpleaſing, but forced and unnatural.

Thus, Sir, have I endeavoured to ſelect, and lay before you, what I conſidered the reprehenſible articles in this delightful performance—a performance which abounds with excellent traits of nature, and which is the beſt picture of what is commonly called low life in the country which I have hitherto met with.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

PHILO-SCOTICUS.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28.

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

APPLEGIRTH. Lies nearly at an equal diſtance from Dumfries and Annan, 11 miles. It is of a triangular form, meaſuring, where longeſt 6, and where broadeſt 5 miles, and contains about 750 inhabitants. The total rent is about 3000l. Sterling. Of late the ſpirit of improvement by liming and green crops has been conſiderable. The ſoil upon the banks of the Annan and Dryfe, being a rich loam, are capable of much improvement.

JOHNSTON. This pariſh is 4 miles long, and about 3 broad, and contains 562 perſons. The ground is flat and fertile, lying on the banks of the Annan. A conſiderable part has been planted of late, and various improvements are going on, but the diſtance from coal (30 miles,) and from lime (18 miles,) renders theſe expenſive and laborious. This pariſh gave birth to Drs Rogerſon and Halliday, both phyſicians to her Imperial Majeſty.

CANOBY. This pariſh borders with England, and extends, from eaſt to weſt, 9 miles, from north to ſouth 6, containing about 2725 perſons: it is, in general, flat, and may be conſidered as the low lands of Eſkdale: it is interſected by the river Eſk in the centre; the rivers Liddel and Tarras alſo water it; the ſoil may be all conſidered as holm land, and is chiefly a light loam. There is upwards of 1000 acres of wood in the pariſh; there is alſo plenty of coal, lime, and free-ſtone; there is a chalybeate ſpring on the ſide of the Liddel, and a petrifying water on the banks of Tarras. The Duke of Buccleugh is ſole proprietor of this pariſh, which yields about 3000l. per annum.

DRYSDALE. This pariſh is 7 miles long, and, at an average, about 3 broad, containing 1600 perſons. To the weſt and ſouth, the ground is generally flat, the northern parts are hilly. In this pariſh, a great number of Roman and Britiſh camps are to be found, and the veſtiges of ſtrong towers, caſtles, and walls indicate it to have been the ſcene of much contention and blood-ſhed.

From the top of White-woollen hill there is an enchanting and extenfive profpect of the Engliſh border, the iſle of Man, &c. There is both lime and freeſtone in the parifh.

HUTTON and CORREE. Theſe united parifhes, extend from weſt to eaſt, about 12 miles, the breadth is unequal, the contents of the whole is between 18 and 19,000 acres, and produce about 3000l. per annum. The number of inhabitants 585. About one half of the parifh is cultivated. The ſoil upon the rivers Dryfe and Corrie is good and capable of much improvement. On the ſummit of the hill Carthar, which rifes almoſt perpendicular betwixt 400 and 500 feet, there is the remains of a fortified camp, and on the hill on the oppoſite ſide of the Dryfe, there is a ſimilar one, between them may be traced two ſquare incloſures.

ESKDALEMUIR. This parifh lies at the head of the Eſk, and as it is hilly and mountainous, the principal produce is ſheep. The little that is arable rents at about 10s. per acre; the rent of the whole is 272l. Sterling per annum. The length of this parifh is 11¼ miles, the breadth about 8. There are veſtiges of camps on the tops of ſeveral of the hills, which indicate that that there has been a chain of encampments down the Eſk to Netherby, and down the river Milk to Middleby. This part of the country is bare and bleak, there being very little wood in it*.

MOFFAT. This parifh lies on the northern extremity of the county, and at the head of the diſtrict called Annandale. A part of the parifh is in Lanarkſhire. It is of an irregular form, but its greateſt length is not leſs than 15 miles, from north to ſouth, it is 9 miles. The yearly rent is about 3,300l. Sterling. The number of inhabitants is about 1600. Three rivers water this parifh, the Evan, Moffat, and Annan; upon the banks of the two laſt, there is a good deal of meadow and arable land. The ſoil is a ſtiff clay mixed with ſand and gravel. By far the greater part is hilly, which, however, is good ſheep paſture. The higheſt of the hills is Hartfell, which meaſures 3,300 feet above the level of the ſea, and 3000 above the village, it is perhaps the higheſt ground ſouth of the Frith of Forth. The proſpect from the top is immenſe. From the bottom of the mountain iſſues the Hartfell Spa, a ſtrong chalybeate; it is remarked to be always ſtrongeſt after rain. Beſides this mineral water, Moffat has long been much reſorted to for what is called peculiarly *Moffat water*, it is a ſtrong ſulphureous ſpring about a mile and a half diſtant from the village. It was diſcovered more than 150 years ago, and ſtill keeps up its reputation for relieving ſtomach and bowel complaints, rhumatiſm, &c. There is alſo a petrifying water about 4 miles north-weſt from the village. Notwithſtanding of theſe, no minerals have been diſcovered in the parifh. Coals are brought at the diſtance of 30 miles, the chief fuel is peat. There is a ſlate quarry opened here, and ſpecimens of allum rock have been found, but no uſe hitherto made of it. The town ſtands in a delightful baſon on the water of Moffat, and behind it runs the Annan. There is a number of good houſes fitted for the reception of company, who frequent the wells; and there are two good inns. To increaſe the number of invalids, there is alſo goat whey to be had here. The caſcade, called the Grey Mare's Tail (from its reſembling it, when ſeen at a diſtance), is worthy of the travellers attention. In different parts of the parifh are ſhown the veſtiges of camps both

* Formerly a fair was held annually on a piece of ground where the Black and White Eſks meet. At that fair it was the cuſtom for unmarried perſons to chuſe a companion, with whom they lived till the return of the fair; this was called *handfeling*, or hand in fold: if they then agreed to continue the connection, the marriage was confirmed by a prieſt, to whom they gave the name of *Bride's Maſon*, (probably becauſe he carried in his boſom either a Bible, or regiſter of the marriages). If either was diſſatisfied, both made a new choice, leaving the child, if any, to the charge of the perſon refuſing.

both Roman and Britiſh, and alſo the ruins of ſeveral towers and places of ſtrength.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA. This pariſh, ſituated on the ſouth weſt of the Annan, is of a triangular form, about 8 miles on each ſide, containing 860 inhabitants. It is naked, and almoſt without incloſures, and the appearance is, in general, bleak. It is moſtly hilly, muir, and moſſy ground; where gravelly, however, the ſoil is pretty fertile. At the weſtern extremity ſtands Queenſberry hill, 3000 feet above the level of the ſea. The veſtiges of a Roman cauſeway, which runs through the pariſh, may ſtill be traced.

WESTERKIRK. The extent of this pariſh is from weſt to eaſt 9 miles, the breadth is various, from 1 to 6 or 7, and contains upwards of 650 perſons. Of 27,307 acres which this pariſh contains, about a twentieth part are arable; it is watered by the Black and White Esk rivers, on the banks of which the ſoil is a light loam. The interior parts conſiſt of a deep ſtrong loam; upon the whole, it is hilly and mountainous. The yearly rent of it is 2570l. In the year 1788, a mine of antimony was diſcovered on the grounds of Glendinning, belonging to Sir James Johnſtone, which is at preſent wrought with great ſucceſs, it is the only mine of that kind in Britain. There is a pit of ſhell marl on the farm of Mogdale. The late Governor Johnſtone and Mr Pulteney, were natives of this pariſh, as alſo the preſent Commodore Paſley. There are ſeveral ruins of fortified places here, particularly at Glendinning and Weſterhall, the ſeat of the family of Johnſtone.

WAMFRAY is 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains upwards of 480 inhabitants. The N. E. parts of the pariſh are mountainous; but the banks of the Annan are flat and fertile. The annual produce is 1,570l. Sterling. There is the veſtige of a Roman road paſſing through this pariſh.

ST MUNGO. This pariſh is nearly a ſquare of 4 miles, and contains about 640 inhabitants. It is watered by the rivers Annan and Milk. The ſoil is in general loamy and fertile; the annual produce is 1800l. Sterling. The beautiful ſeat of Caſtlemilk belonging to Robertſon Lidderdale, Eſq; never fails to delight the traveller. There is limeſtone and iron-ſtone in this pariſh.

LANGHOLM. This pariſh is ſituated in the centre of the diſtrict called Eſkdale, it contains about 14,320 acres, and is almoſt a ſquare of 6 miles. The number of inhabitants is 2550. The river Eſk interſects the pariſh. The ſoil upon the banks of it and the river Ewes is a light loam. There is about 1100 acres in tillage, at from 10 to 20s. per acre, the whole producing nearly 3000l. per annum. The Duke of Buccleugh, who is proprietor of the greater part of the pariſh, has built a handſome manſion in the middle of a delightful valley, about half a mile from Langholm. The verdant hills finely ſkirted with wood; the river Eſk, and the beautiful plain around it, contribute to make this a moſt delightful reſidence. All travellers mention, with rapture and admiration, the beautiful and pictureſque ſcenery which every where captivates the eye along the banks of the Eſk, from Langholm to Longtown. A good many years ago a lead mine was diſcovered on the farm of Weſtwater, and another upon the eſtate of Broomholm; but neither of them has been yet wrought. Specimens of copper ore have alſo been found in the eſtate of Broomholm, where there is alſo ſymptoms of coal. In the weſtern part of the pariſh, three mineral ſprings have been diſcovered; one ſulphureous, two chalybeate.

GRAITNEY. This pariſh joins the two kingdoms, it extends along the Solway Frith 6 miles, the average breath is 3. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 1800. The ſurface is, upon the whole, level, but diverſified with a few riſing grounds. The greateſt eminence is Graitney hill, 250 feet above the

the level of the ſea. The ſoil is in general dry and ſandy, and when properly cultivated, yields good returns; the rent is from 5s. to 20s. per acre. The remains of a Druidical temple of an oval form, and incloſing about half an acre of ground, are to be ſeen at Gratney Mains. Gratney has long been famous for fugitive marriages, theſe are performed by ſeveral perſons, none of whom are clergymen, but the greateſt part of the trade is monopolized by a tobacconiſt, not a blackſmith as is generally ſuppoſed, a fellow without literature, without morals, and without manners. It is truly a diſgrace to permit ſuch irregularities to be practiſed with impunity, and it is no ſmall reflection on the good ſenſe of the people England, to ſuffer themſelves to be duped, and their pockets picked, by ſuch impoſtors. It is about 40 years ſince theſe marriages began to be celebrated here, and at an average, they may be reckoned 60 in number every year. The ceremony, when any is uſed, is that of the Church of England. A certificate is alſo given, ſigned by witneſſes, under fictitious names, a copy of which follows:

Copy of a marriage certificate in the original ſpelling.

"This to farthay all perſons that may be concerned, that A. B. from the parith of C. and in county of D; and E. F. from the parith of G. and in the county of H. and both comes before me and declayred themſelefs both to be ſingle perſons, and now mayried by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland, and agreible to the church of ingland, and givine ondre my hand, this 18th day of March, 1793."

Kirkpatrick-Fleming. This parith, containing 9000 Scots acres, is 6 miles in length, and, at an average, 3 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is 1540. The ground riſes gently from ſouth to north, and excepting ſome tracts of moſs and about 300 acres of wood and planting, is all cultivated. The paſture land lets at 3s.; the arable from 10 to 30s. per acre, producing in all 2870l. Sterling. There is plenty of lime and freeſtone, but no coal in this parith. There are ſeveral veſtiges of Roman camps and Druidical temples here. There are 4 mineral ſprings in this parith, 2 of which are of the ſame nature as the Hartfell Spa at Moffat.

Dornock. This parith is nearly a ſquare of 2½ miles, containing about 730 inhabitants. It is flat, lying upon the Solway frith; the ſoil, in general, is loamy, and capable of much improvement. The rent for the beſt is 21s. per acre, producing, in whole, nearly 1760l. Sterling. They are at a diſtance from coal and lime. The houſes are, for the moſt part, built of mud.

(*To be continued.*)

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BEAVER *:

Containing a Refutation of ſeveral Particulars concerning that Animal erroneouſly admitted into former Accounts.

THE ſituation of the beaver-houſes is various. Where the beavers are numerous, they are found to inhabit lakes, ponds, and rivers, as well as thoſe narrow creeks which connect the numerous lakes with which this country abounds; but the two latter are generally choſen by them when the depth of water and other circumſtances are ſuitable, as they have then the advantage of a current to convey wood and other neceſſaries to their habitations, and becauſe, in general, they are more difficult to be taken, than thoſe that are built in ſtanding water.

There is no one particular part of a lake, pond, river, or creek, of which the beavers make choice for building their houſes on, in preference to another; for they ſometimes build on points, ſometimes in the hollow of a bay, and often on ſmall iſlands. They always chooſe, however, thoſe parts that have ſuch a depth of water, as will reſiſt the froſt in winter, and prevent it from freezing to the bottom.

The beavers that build their houſes in ſmall rivers or creeks, on which the wate

* From Hearne's Journey to the Northern Ocean.

water is liable to be drained off when the back ſupplies are dried up by the froſt, are wonderfully taught by inſtinct to provide againſt that evil, by making a dam quite acroſs the river, at a convenient diſtance from their houſes. This I look upon to be the moſt curious piece of workmanſhip that is performed by the beaver; not ſo much for the neatneſs of the work, as for its ſtrength and real ſervice; and, at the ſame time, it diſcovers ſuch a degree of ſagacity in the animal, of approaching evils, as it is little inferior to that of the human ſpecies, and is certainly peculiar to thoſe animals.

The beaver dams differ in ſhape according to the nature of the place in which they are built. If the water in the river or creek have but little motion, the dam is almoſt ſtraight; but when the current is more rapid, it is always made with a conſiderable curve, convex towards the ſtream. The materials made uſe of in theſe dams are drift-wood, green willows, birch, and poplars, if they can be got; alſo mud and ſtones, intermixed in ſuch a manner as muſt evidently contribute to the ſtrength of the dam; but in theſe dams there is no other order or method obſerved, except that of the work being carried on with a regular ſweep, and all the parts being made of equal ſtrength.

In places which have been long frequented by beavers undiſturbed, their dams, by frequent repairing become a ſolid bank, capable of reſiſting a great force both of water and ice; and as the willow, poplar, and birch generally take root and ſhoot up, they, by degrees, form a kind of regular-planted hedge, which I have ſeen, in ſome places, ſo tall, that birds have built their neſts among the branches.

Though the beavers, which build their houſes in lakes and other ſtanding waters, may enjoy a ſufficient quantity of their favourite element, without the aſſiſtance of a dam, the trouble of getting wood and other neceſſaries to their habitations without the help of a current muſt, in ſome meaſure, counterbalance the other advantages which are reaped from ſuch a ſituation; for it muſt be obſerved, that the beavers, which build in rivers and creeks, always cut their wood above their houſes, ſo that the current, with little trouble, conveys it to the place required.

The beaver-houſes are built of the ſame materials as the dams, and are always proportioned in ſize to the number of inhabitants, which ſeldom exceeds four old, and ſix or eight young ones; though, by chance, I have ſeen above double that number.

Theſe houſes, though not altogether unworthy of admiration, fall very ſhort of the general deſcription given of them; for, inſtead of order and regulation being obſerved in rearing them, they are of a much ruder conſtruction than their dams.

Thoſe who have undertaken to deſcribe the inſide of beaver-houſes, as having ſeveral apartments appropriated to various uſes; ſuch as eating, ſleeping, ſtorehouſes for proviſions, and one for their natural occaſions, &c. muſt have been very little acquainted with the ſubject; or, which is ſtill worſe, guilty of attempting to impoſe on the credulous, by repreſenting the greateſt falſehoods as real facts. Many years conſtant reſidence among the Indians, during which I had opportunities of ſeeing ſeveral hundreds of theſe houſes, has enabled me to affirm, that every thing of the kind is entirely void of truth; for notwithſtanding the ſagacity of thoſe animals, it has never been obſerved that they aim at any other conveniencies in their houſes, than to have a dry place to lie on; and there they uſually eat their victuals, which they occaſionally take out of the water.

It frequently happens, that ſome of the large houſes are found to have one or more partitions, if they deſerve that appellation, but that is no more than a part of the main building, left by the ſagacity of the beaver, to ſupport the roof. On ſuch occaſions it is common for thoſe different apartments (as ſome are pleaſ-

the

fed to call them) to have no communi cation with each other but by water; for this, in fact, they may be called double or treble houfes, rather than different apartments of the fame houfe. I have feen a larger beaver-houfe built on a fmall ifland, that had near a dozen apartments under one roof: and, two or three of thefe only excepted, none of them had any communication with each other but by water. As there were beavers enough to inhabit each apartment, it is more than probable that each family have its own, and always entered at their own door, without having any further connexion with their neighbours than a friendly intercourfe; and to join their united labours in erecting their feparate habitations, and building their dams where required. It is difficult to fay whether their intercft on other occafions was any wife reciprocal. The Indians of my party killed twelve old beavers, and twenty-five young and half-grown ones, out of the houfe abovementioned; and, on examination, found that feveral had efcaped their vigilance, and could not be taken but at the expence of more trouble than would be fufficient to take double the number in a lefs difficult fituation.—The difficulty here alluded to was the numberlefs vaults the beavers had by the fides of the pond, and the immenfe thicknefs of the houfe in fome parts.

(*To be continued.*)

GLEANINGS.

IT is remarkable how very juftly a man often fpeaks of himfelf, when he thinks he is fpeaking of fomebody elfe. Of Dr Johnfon it may be juftly faid, "He has been defended as magifterially prefiding over the younger writers, and affuming the diftribution of poetical fame; but he who excels has a right to think, and to whofe judgment is incontrollable, may, without ufurpation, examine and decide. His criticifms may be conftdered as general or occafional. In his general precepts, which depend upon the nature of things, and the ftructure of the human mind, he may, doubtlefs, be fafely recommended to the confidence of the reader; but his occafional and particular pofitions were fometimes forced by prejudice, fometimes negligent, and fometimes capricious." All this, the reader will think may be very juft, and totally faid of Dr Samuel Johnfon; yet thefe are the very words he ufes when giving the character of Dryden in the life of that poet.

There is a great propriety in young men placing before them fome living example of wifdom and propriety, as an object of imitation, and of that virtuous timidity which creates and preferves decency of manners. Do every thing, fays Seneca, as if fome one looked on. But the good effect of this advice is loft becaufe young men affociate with young men, and the old, forgetting that they have been young, become auftere and diftant.

Many men are ruined in their circumftances from the affectation of the manners and expences of high life. They would be thought rich, not from the reality, but the appearance. The principle of this abfurd conduct is not generally underftood. It is called pride and folly; but there the myftery begins, inftead of being explained. The fact is, it proceeds from not making a juft diftinction between the *fhame* of poverty and the *fear* of it.

Some crimes there are againft which human laws have made no provifion, and for which the moft contrite repentance cannot atone. Thofe, for example, who commit any one act which tends to deftroy confidence between man and man, the bond of fociety and the folace of human life, may be juftly held to commit a crime for which they can make no reparation.

Men of honour would do well, juft before a duel, to meditate on a fentiment of Plato, who fays, that *fortitude* is the faculty which keeps a *lawful* precept. Modern fortitude is exerted in defiance of the law.

ON

ON THE EDUCATION AND STUDIES OF WOMEN.

WOMEN, whoſe talents have been much cultivated, have uſually had their attention diſtracted by ſubordinate purſuits, and they have not been taught, that the grand object of life is to be happy; to be prudent and virtuous that they may be happy: their ambition has been directed to the acquiſition of knowledge and learning, merely as other women have been excited to acquire accompliſhments, for the purpoſes of oſtentation, not with a view to the real advantage of the acquiſition. But, from the abuſe, you are not to argue againſt the uſe of knowledge. Place objects in a juſt view before the underſtanding, ſhew their different proportions, and the mind will make a wiſe choice. "You think yourſelf happy becauſe you are wiſe," ſaid a philoſopher; "I think myſelf wiſe becauſe I am happy."

No woman can be happy in ſociety who does not preſerve the peculiar virtues of her ſex. When this is demonſtrated to the underſtanding, muſt not thoſe virtues, and the means of preſerving them, become objects of the firſt and moſt intereſting importance to a ſenſible woman? I would not reſt her ſecurity entirely upon this conviction, when I can increaſe it by all the previous habits of early education: theſe things are not, as you ſeem to think, incompatible. While a child has not the uſe of reaſon, I would guide it by my reaſon, and give it ſuch habits as my experience convinces me will tend to its happineſs. As the child's underſtanding is enlarged, I can explain the meaning of my conduct, and habit will then be confirmed by reaſon: I loſe no time, I expoſe myſelf to no danger by this ſyſtem. On the contrary, thoſe who depend merely on the force of habit and of prejudice alone, expoſe themſelves to perpetual danger. If once their pupils begin to reflect upon their own hood-winked education, if once their faith is ſhaken in the dogmas which have been impoſed upon them, they will probably believe that they have been deceived in every thing which they have been taught, and they will burſt their former bonds with indignation: credulity is always raſh in the moment of detection.

You diſlike in the female ſex that daring ſpirit which deſpiſes the common forms of ſociety, and which breaks through the delicacy and reſerve of female manners. So do I. And the beſt method to make my pupil reſpect theſe things, is to ſhow her how they are indiſpenſably connected with the largeſt intereſts of ſociety, and with their higheſt pleaſures. Surely this perception, this view of the utility of forms, apparently trifling, muſt be a ſtrong ſecurity to the ſex, and far ſuperior to the automatic habits of thoſe who ſubmit to the conventions of the world, without conſideration or conviction. Habit, improved by reaſon, aſſumes the rank of virtue. The motives which reſtrain from vice muſt be increaſed, by the clear conviction, that vice and wretchedneſs are inſeparably united.

It is too true that women, who have been but half inſtructed, who have ſeen only ſuperficially the relations of moral and political ideas, and who have obtained but an imperfect knowledge of the human heart, have conducted themſelves ſo as to diſgrace their talents and their ſex: theſe are conſpicuous and melancholy examples, cited oftener with malice than with pity. The benevolent and the wiſe point out the errors of genius with more care than thoſe of folly, becauſe there is more danger from the example.

I appeal to examples, which every man of literature will immediately recollect among our contemporaries; but you muſt excuſe me if I cannot omit inſtances eſſential to my cauſe. Modern education has been improved; the fruits of theſe improvements appear, and you muſt not forbid me to point them out.

Inſtead of being aſhamed that ſo little has been hitherto done by female abili-

ties, in ſcience and in uſeful literature, I am ſurpriſed that ſo much has been effected. Till of late, women were kept in Turkiſh ignorance; every means of acquiring knowledge was diſcountenanced by faſhion; and impracticable even to thoſe who deſpiſed faſhion. Our books of ſcience were full of unintelligible jargon, and myſtery veiled pompous ignorance from public contempt; but now, writers muſt offer their diſcoveries to the public in diſtinct terms, which every body may underſtand; technical language will no longer ſupply the place of knowledge, and the art of teaching has been carried to great perfection by the demand for learning: all this is in favour of women. Many things, which were thought to be above their comprehenſion, or unſuited to their ſex, have now been found to be perfectly within the compaſs of their abilities, and peculiarly ſuited to their ſituation. Botany has become faſhionable; in time it may become uſeful, if it be not ſo already. Science has "been enliſted under the banners of imagination," by the irreſiſtible charms of genius; by the ſame power her votaries will be led from the looſer analogies which dreſs out the imagery of poetry, to the ſtricter ones which form the ratiocination of philoſophy *.

Chymiſtry will follow botany; chymiſtry is a ſcience particularly ſuited to women, ſuited to their talents and to their ſituation. Chymiſtry is not a ſcience of parade, it affords occupation and infinite variety; it demands no bodily ſtrength, it can be purſued in retirement, it applies immediately to uſeful and domeſtic purpoſes; and while the ingenuity of the moſt inventive mind may be exerciſed, there is no danger of inflaming the imagination; the judgment is improved, the mind is intent upon realities, the knowledge that is acquired is exact, and the pleaſure of the purſuit is a ſufficient reward for the labour.

Dr Johnſon ſays, that 'nothing is ever well done that is done by a receipt.' Were I attempting to recommend chymiſtry to certain Epicurean philoſophers, I ſhould ſay that a good cook was only an empirical chymiſt, and that the ſtudy of this ſcience would produce a ſalutary reform in receipt books, and muſt improve the accompliſhments of every lady who unites in her perſon the offices of houſekeeper and wife.

Sir Anthony Abſolute, the inveterate foe to literary ladies, declares, that "were he to chooſe another help-mate, the extent of her erudition ſhould conſiſt in her knowing her ſimple letters, without their miſchievous combinations; and the ſummit of her ſcience be—her ability to count as far as twenty: the firſt would enable her to work A. A. upon his linen, and the latter would be quite ſufficient to prevent her giving him a ſhirt No 1, and a ſtock No 2."

Sir Anthony's helpmate would, by the proper application of chymiſtry, mark A. A. upon his linen, with an eaſe and expedition unknown to the perſevering practitioners of croſs-ſtitch; and the economy of his wardrobe, and of his houſe, would be benefited by the ſcience of arithmetic and the taſte for order. Economy is not the mean, "penny-wiſe and pound-fooliſh policy" which ſome ſuppoſe it to be; it is the art of calculation, joined to the habit of order, and the power of proportioning our wiſhes to the means of gratifying them. "The little pilfering temper of a wife†" is deſpicable and odious to every huſband of ſenſe and taſte. But, far from deſpiſing domeſtic duties, women, who have been well educated, will hold them in high reſpect, becauſe they will ſee that the whole happineſs of life is made up of the happineſs of each particular day and hour; and that the enjoyment of theſe muſt depend upon the punctual practice of thoſe virtues which are more valuable than ſplendid. Taſte, ingenuity, judgment, are all applicable to the arts of domeſtic life; and domeſtic life will be moſt preferred by thoſe who

* Preface to Dr Darwin's Botanic Garden.

† Parnel.

have

have within their own minds a perpetual flow of freſh ideas, who cannot be tempted to diſſipation, and who are moſt capable of enjoying all the real pleaſures of friendſhip and of love.

Since I began this letter, I met with the following pathetic paſſage, which I cannot forbear tranſcribing:

"The greateſt part of the obſervations contained in the foregoing pages were derived from a lady, who is now beyond the reach of being affected by any thing in this ſublunary world. Her beneficence of diſpoſition induced her never to overlook any fact or circumſtance that fell within the ſphere of her obſervation, which promiſed to be in any reſpect beneficial to her fellow-creatures. To her gentle influence the public are indebted, if they be indeed indebted, at all, for whatever uſeful hints may at any time have dropt from my pen; a being, ſhe thought, who muſt depend ſo much as man does on the aſſiſtance of others, owes, as a debt to his fellow-creatures, the communication of the little uſeful knowledge that chance may have thrown in his way. Such has been my conſtant aim; ſuch were the views of the wife of my boſom, the friend of my heart, who ſupported and aſſiſted me in all my purſuits. I now feel a melancholy ſatisfaction in contemplating thoſe objects ſhe once delighted to elucidate *."

The elegant Lord Lyttleton, the benevolent Haller, the amiable Dr Gregory, have all, in the language of affection, poetry, and truth, deſcribed the pleaſures which men of genius and literature enjoy in an union with women who can ſympathize in all their thoughts and feelings; who can converſe with them as equals, live with them as friends; who can aſſiſt them in the important and delightful duty of educating their children; who can make their family their moſt agreeable ſociety, and their home the attractive centre of happineſs.

Can women of uncultivated underſtandings make ſuch wives?

Women have not the privilege of choice as we have; but they have the power to determine. Women cannot preciſely force the taſtes of the perſon with whom they may be connected, yet their happineſs will greatly depend upon their being able to conform their taſtes to his. For this reaſon, I ſhould rather, in female education, cultivate the general powers of the mind than any particular faculty. I do not deſire to make her a botaniſt, a mathematician, or a chymiſt; but I wiſh to give her the habit of induſtry and attention; the love of knowledge, and the power of reaſoning: theſe will enable her to attain excellence in any purſuit of ſcience or of literature. Her taſtes and her occupations will, I hope, be determined by her ſituation, and by the wiſhes of her friends: ſhe will conſider all accompliſhments and all knowledge as ſubordinate to her firſt object, the contributing to their happineſs and her own.

N.

* J. Anderſon—Eſſay on the Management of a Dairy.

REMARKS ON THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES IN ENGLAND.

DURING the period of infancy, theſe Chriſtian females (whoſe ſouls are, in the erring mind of Zaarmilla, deemed ſo precious) are permitted to receive their firſt ideas from mercenary attendants, always ignorant, and frequently vicious. When the riſing plants put forth the tendrils of curioſity, which may at pleaſure be directed to the tree of knowledge, or ſuffered to twine round the hollow Bamboo of prejudice and folly, at that period, left from the converſation of fathers or brothers, theſe young females might, peradventure, acquire ſome degree of information, they are removed from the poſſibility of ſuch deplorable conſequences, and placed where ſcience, reaſon, and common ſenſe, dare not intrude. In theſe ſeminaries, far from being treated as "be-

ings, whoſe intellectual faculties are capable of progreſſive improvement through the ages of eternity," their time is ſolely employed in learning a few tricks, ſuch as a monkey might very ſoon acquire:—and theſe are all called accompliſhments!

Judge how ridiculous it would be to make creatures, believed to be accountable to their Creator for the employment of their talents and the improvement of their virtues, ſpend the moſt precious years of life, in running their fingers over certain bits of wood, which are ſo contrived as to make a jingling ſort of noiſe, pleaſant enough when one is a little accuſtomed to it, but which, in the manner executed by them, very ſeldom equals what is every day to be heard from the itinerant muſicians that practice in the ſtreets!

Another ingenious contrivance for filling up that portion of time which the friend of Maandeara ſuppoſes to be employed in the acquiſition of uſeful knowledge, is, by the aſſiſtance of a maſter (whoſe attendance is paid for at a vaſt expence) making wretched imitations of trees, and flowers: and this is called *learning to paint!* It appears as if great care was taken, to avoid the poſſibility of the female pupils ever arriving at any degree of perfection in the art, as I am well-informed, that not one in five hundred is ever capable of copying from nature, or of doing any thing, when left to herſelf, that is not many degrees inferior to the little pictures which may be purchaſed for the value of a rupee.

Another indiſpenſible part in the education of females of every caſt, of every rank, and in every ſituation, is the knowledge of the language ſpoken in their neighbouring nation. I was for ſome time at a great loſs to know what reaſon could be aſſigned for ſo ſtrange a cuſtom; and after many conjectures, I reſted in the belief, that, as the French nation was frequently at war with the Engliſh, it might either be cuſtomary to ſend the women as hircarrahs*, into the camp of the enemy, or, in caſe of defeat, to employ them in procuring terms of peace, which, from the remarkable complaiſance of their adverſaries to the female ſex, it might be ſuppoſed, would be negotiated by the Bibbys†, with peculiar advantage to their country. I was, however, forced to give up this concluſion, on being aſſured, that after years ſpent in the ſtudy of the language, as it is taught at theſe excellent ſeminaries, few are capable of reading, and ſtill fewer of converſing, with any degree of fluency in this tongue; and that the only real advantage reſulting from it was, that, by what they knew of it, they were enabled to underſtand the peculiar terms belonging to the articles of dreſs imported from that country, which had an acknowledged right of impoſing its faſhions on the other nations of Europe.

Dreſs is, indeed, *one* ſcience in which full ſcope is given to the faculties of theſe females: and the love of it is, at the great ſchools of the Chriſtians, ſo ſucceſsfully inculcated, that it remains indelible to the lateſt period of life. Nor is the mode of education I ſpeak of confined ſolely to the children of the higher caſts: it extends to all, even to the daughters of tradeſmen and mechanics, who are employed, during the years of improvement, exactly in the manner I have deſcribed. All the difference is, that, at inferior ſchools, where inferior maſters are employed, the girls do not, perhaps, arrive at the art of running their fingers over the bits of wood, called keys of a harpſichord, with an equal degree of velocity; they make rather more execrable copies of more wretched pictures; and the knowledge they acquire of the French language does not, perhaps, enable them to run over the names of the new faſhions with an equal degree of volubility; but as to making any attempt at inſtructing the daughters of Chriſtians in any thing uſeful to themſelves or ſociety, the idea would

* Spies. † Ladies.

would be deemed equally ridiculous in ſeminaries of every claſs.

So far all is right. We behold women moving in their proper ſphere, learning no other art, ſave that of adorning their perſons; and inſpired with no other view, but that of rendering themſelves objects of pleaſure to the eyes of men. But how ſhall I aſtoniſh you, when I unfold the extreme inconſiſtency of the fooliſh Europeans, and inform you that theſe uninſtructed women are frequently ſuffered to become entirely their own miſtreſſes; ſometimes intruſted with the management of large eſtates, and left at liberty to act for themſelves! —nay, that it is no uncommon thing for a man, who may, in other reſpects, by no means be conſidered as a fool, to leave his children to the care of his widow; by which means I have frequently ſeen a little family caſt upon the care, and depending for protection on a poor, pretty, helpleſs being, incapable of any idea, ſave that of dreſs, or of any duty, except the poojah of cards! How much wiſer is the inſtitution of Brahma, by which creatures, incapable of acting with propriety for themſelves, are effectually put out of the way of miſchief, by being burned with the bodies of their huſbands!—Wiſe regulations!—Laudable practice! by which the number of *old women* is ſo effectually diminiſhed!

From what I have formerly ſaid, you will obſerve, that women do actually ſometimes carry on certain branches of trade; but to infer from this, that they are generally eſteemed capable of buſineſs, or receive ſuch an education as to enable them, if left deſtitute of the gifts of fortune, to enter into it, would be doing them great injuſtice. No: in that country, as well as in this, all men allow that there is nothing ſo amiable in a woman as the *helpleſſneſs* of *mental imbecillity*; and even the women themſelves are ſo well convinced of this, that they would conſider it as an inſult to be treated like rational creatures. The love of independence is, therefore, a maſculine virtue; and though ſome females are *unamiable* enough to dare to enter upon ſome employment for their ſupport, this conduct is very much diſcouraged, and not only properly diſcountenanced by the men, but held in abhorrence by all women who entertain a proper ſenſe of the amiableneſs of female weakneſs. The females who belong to the caſt of *people of ſtyle*, are particularly zealous in reprobating the exertions of female induſtry, and employ *men* only in all thoſe branches, in which fortuneleſs women have audaciouſly endeavoured to procure ſubſiſtence; for this reaſon, when a family, by any of thoſe misfortunes occurring in a commercial country, happens to be reduced to poverty, the daughters of the family are either left a prey to gaunt eyed indigence, or doomed to eat the bitter bread of dependence, adminiſtered with a ſparing hand, and grudging heart, by ſome cold relative! Equally ignorant, and equally helpleſs, as the females of Hindoſtan, their ſituation is far more deſtitute and pitiable. By the admirable inſtitutions of our laws, it is ordained "that a woman ſhall by no means be left to herſelf, but that, in caſe her neareſt relations are incapable of taking care of her, that duty ſhall devolve upon the magiſtrate." But among the Chriſtians of England, they are as deſtitute of protection as of inſtruction.

The miſguider of the mind of Zaarmilla has, it muſt be confeſſed, mixed ſome truth with abundance of his falſehoods. When he told him that it was cuſtomary in his country to teach women to read and write, he did not advance the thing which was not. It is true, that they are actually taught both; though for what purpoſe thoſe keys of knowledge are put into their hands, it is not eaſy to imagine; few bad conſequences, however, are found to reſult from this practice, as it is, in general, ſo wiſely managed, as to be very little prejudicial to the intereſts of ignorance; and is ſeldom employed for any other purpoſe, than that of reading motely

tales

tales of love and murder, of which care is taken to furniſh them with an abundant ſupply, from certain ſtore-houſes of traſh, called *circulating libraries*.

The ſyſtem of female education, ſuch as I have deſcribed, is now almoſt univerſally practiſed over the iſland of Great Britain; though I have heard that, till lately, a ſyſtem of a different nature was prevalent in the northern part of the united kingdom. There, inſtead of the poojah of cards, it was then cuſtomary for the mothers of families to employ themſelves in the education of their children, in teaching their daughters the duties of domeſtic life, and in inſtilling into their tender minds the principles of piety and virtue. Beneath a mother's eye, the young females were then ſent to certain places of inſtruction, called day-ſchools, accompanied by their brothers; a practice which would inevitably lay the foundation of a degree of fraternal affection, inconſiſtent with that ſort of reſerved and auſtere demeanor which it is ſo proper for men to obſerve toward their female relatives. Nor was this the only bad conſequence reſulting from the practice of ſending boys and girls to the ſame ſchool. In the pure hearts of the little innocents, attachments were often formed, which, in the eyes of their little friends, as was altogether incompatible with the preſervation of ignorance. Nor did the evil ſtop here; being habituated to conſider their young ſchool-fellows in the light of brothers, they had none of that reſtraint, which, before company, ſeals the lips of the boarding-ſchool bibbys, but behaved with the frankneſs that is natural to the pure in heart. By early diſcipline, their minds received ſuch an odious degree of firmneſs, as often enabled them to ſuſtain, with dignity, the moſt bitter decrees of adverſe fortune; and their bodies acquired ſuch a repulſive degree of health, as rendered them equal to the diſcharge of every active duty. All theſe multifarious evils are now no longer to be apprehended; the ſyſtem of their ſouthern neighbours is now, I am well aſſured, practiſed with ſo much ſucceſs, that the daughter of a *mauntain rajah* will ſoon be as amiably frivolous, as engagingly ignorant, as weak in body, and in mind, as the pupil of the greateſt boarding-ſchool in London.

From Miſs Hamilton's Letters of a Hindoo Rajah.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM LADY COMPTON TO HER HUSBAND.

WRITTEN IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

"*My ſweet life,*

"NOW I have declared to you my mind for the ſettling of your ſtate, I ſuppoſed that it were beſt for me to bethink and conſider within myſel, what allowance were meeteſt for me: for conſidering what care I ever had of your eſtate, and how reſpectfully I dealt with thoſe which both by the laws of God, of nature, and civil policy, wit, religion, government and honeſty, you, my dear, is bound to; I pray and beſeech you to grant to me, your moſt kind and loving wife, the ſum of 2600l. quarterly to be paid. Alſo I would, beſides that allowance, have 600l. quarterly to be paid, for the performance of charitable works: and thoſe things *I would not*, neither *will be*, accountable for. Alſo *I will have* three horſes for my own ſaddle, that none ſhall dare to lend or borrow: none lend but I, none borrow but you. Alſo I would have two gentlewomen, leſt one ſhould be ſick, or have ſome other let. Alſo believe it, it is an undecent thing for a gentlewoman to ſtand mumping alone, when God hath bleſſed their lord and lady with a great eſtate. Alſo, when I ride a-hunting, or a-hawking, or travel from one houſe to another, I will have them attending; ſo, for either of thoſe ſaid women, *I muſt and will have* for either of them a horſe. Alſo I will have ſix or eight gentlemen; and

I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myſelf, with four very fair horſes; and a coach for my women, lined with cloth, and laced with gold; the other with ſcarlet, and laced with ſilver, with four good horſes. Alſo I will have two coachmen, one for my own coach, the other for my women. Alſo at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only *carroches*, and ſpare horſes for me and my women, but I will have ſuch carriages as ſhall be fitting for all, orderly, not peſtering my things with my women's; nor their's with either chambermaid's; nor their's with waſh-maids. Alſo for laundreſſes, when I travel, I will have them ſent away before with the carriages, to ſee all ſafe. And the chambermaids I will have go before, that the chamber may be ready, ſweet, and clean. Alſo for that it is undecent to crowd up myſelf with my gentleman uſher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horſe to attend me, either in city or country. And I muſt have two footmen. And my deſire is, that you defray all the charges for me. And for myſelf, beſides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, ſix of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and ſix other of them very excellent good ones. Alſo I would have to put in my purſe 200*l.* and 200*l.* and ſo you to *pay my debts*. Alſo I would have 6000*l.* to buy me jewels, and 4000*l.* to buy me a pearl chain. Now, ſeeing I have been, and am, ſo *reaſonable* unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel, and their ſchooling, and all my ſervants, men and women, their wages. Alſo, I will have all my houſes furniſhed, and my lodging chambers to be ſuited with all ſuch furniture as is fit; as beds, ſtools, chairs, ſuitable cuſhions, carpets, ſilver warming-pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and ſuch like. So for my drawing chamber in all houſes, I will have them delecately furniſhed, both with hangings, couch, canopy, glaſs, carpet, chairs, cuſhions, and all things thereunto belonging. Alſo my deſire is, that you would *pay your debts*, build up Aſhby-houſe, and purchaſe lands, and lend no money, as you love God, to the Lord Chamberlain, who would have all, perhaps your life, from you. Remember his ſon, my lord Walden, what entertainment he gave me, when you were at Tilt-yard. If you were dead, he ſaid, he would marry me. I proteſt, I grieve to ſee the poor man have ſo little wit and honeſty to uſe his friends ſo vilely. Alſo he fed me with untruths concerning the Charter-houſe, but that is the leaſt; he wiſhed me much harm, you know how. God keep you and me from him, and any ſuch as he is. So now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what it is that I would not have, I pray, when you be an Earl, to allow me 200*l.* more than now I deſire, and double attendance.

Your loving wife,

ELIZA COMPTON."

HUMUROUS DESCRIPTION OF SOME WILD ANIMALS PECULIAR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR,

I HAVE ſeen no account of our country, but what is ſure to mention that all the various ſpecies of wild animals were long ago extirpated. How our own hiſtorians and Statiſtical writers came to fall into this error, I am at a loſs to diſcover; but I have no doubt of being able to convince you, that it *is* an error. I have made this branch of *Natural* Hiſtory particularly my ſtudy lately, and now preſent you with ſuch characteriſtics and deſcriptions as I have been able to collect, relative to the wild animals which ſtill infeſt this country.

THE FOPPE,

Otherwiſe called the *ſop*, or *petit maitre* of the French naturaliſts, is an animal which does not appear to be a native of this country, although it now abounds with them. As far as I can trace its hiſtory, it has migrated from France,

France, probably a great many years ago, and is, I am told, to be ſeen in moſt countries in Europe; but the ſpecies has increaſed here far more than in any other. This is not difficult to account for, when we conſider that it is an animal which avoids all places of danger, and has a particular averſion to to the ſmell of gunpowder. Its attachment, therefore, to this country, which has not, for many years, been the theatre of war, may be eaſily accounted for. The ſame principle in its nature leads it to avoid exceſſive heat and cold, and therefore it increaſes moſt in large towns, where the degrees of heat and cold may be moderated by artificial means.

This animal has ſome reſemblance, though rather faint, to the human ſhape, but its legs are longer, and its general figure far more ſlim and taper, riſing gradually to its head, which very ſeldom reſembles that of the human, the neck and throat being a continuation of the breaſt, into which the head is inſerted as a ball into a ſocket. Its voice is ſhrill and ſcarcely articulate, but its *notes* are ſo well known as ſcarcely to deceive any body. It is perfectly harmleſs, unleſs by the diſagreeable noiſe it makes even in the wildeſt ſtate, and when troubleſome by its cries and gabbling, may be quieted in a moment by the ſight of a cane. It abounds, however, in tricks and miſchief, like the apes, which ſometimes frighten women and children, but it has none of the docility of the ape, nor of its cunning. It feeds very gently, avoiding ſtrong food and liquors, and living moſtly on ſops and little things, which it picks up at every table. Why it has been ſo long domeſticated, I know not, probably from ſympathy with its helpleſs ſituation; but there are few families of rank or opulence without one of them; and even the lower orders have a ſpurious breed, which I at firſt took for a diſtinct ſpecies, but upon cloſer examination found to be only a baſtard kind, differing principally in its coat, and having leſs of the yellow fluff in its pouch than the others. This yellow fluff has puzzled me much; it is not the produce of its food, nor does it ſeem to collect it; and where it comes from I never could, or but ſeldom, diſcover. The animal, however, places no value on it, throwing it about in the moſt wanton manner.

This animal is not long lived; whether the ſoil which produces it, is not ſufficient to provide for it in mature age, as the ſoil of France uſed to do, even to longevity, I am not able to determine, but it either dies about the age of four or five and twenty, or degenerates into an animal of a very different ſpecies, called a *ſloven*, on which change it loſes all its former characteriſtics. It has been ſaid that the women are very fond of the *foppe*, and even admit it to their toilets, but this I hope is untrue.

There is one very great ſingularity about this animal, which is its fondneſs for being in places of public amuſement; but this is not a mark of its curioſity or taſte, for it never ſeems to attend to any thing but itſelf, and if it meets with one of is own ſpecies, they chatter and gabble ſo loud and offenſively, that it is often neceſſary to turn them out, which is never a matter of great difficulty, as the ſight of a cudgel or whip would diſperſe a whole herd of them.

There is, perhaps, a yet greater ſingularity in this animal, which is, that it never breeds. I have never ſeen any but males, a circumſtance I am utterly at a loſs to account for, unleſs by ſuppoſing that it is like the mule, an animal produced by two different animals, and different from both. Some very able naturaliſts pretend, indeed, to have diſcovered female *fops*, but they are obviouſly of another claſs, about which I ſhall ſpeak preſently.

It is to be obſerved, that ſince the number of *fops* increaſed in this country, they have come much ſooner to perfection than they did ſome years ago. It is not uncommon now to ſee a perfect *fop* at the age of fourteen or fifteen, and

as wild and miſchievous as they formerly were at twenty. This we ought not to be very much ſurpriſed at, becauſe little or no pains ſeems now taken to curb them, and without that they naturally acquire a greater degree of wildneſs, even ſometimes approaching to ferocity. When this occurs, I have always found that they were degenerating, for a real *fop* is at all times cowardly, and miſchievous only by tricks and ſports, which do more harm to itſelf than to its keepers, unleſs they let it looſe at improper times. Generally it is good-humoured, though its grin is very frightful.

I have diſſected ſome of theſe animals, but without obſerving any remarkable appearances. In all of them, there were very few brains, and little or no heart; circumſtances which eaſily account for their ſtrange habits and tricks. —I proceed next to

THE COQUETTE.

This animal, like the *fop*, originally came from France; but travellers aſſure us that they are to be found in all parts both of the civilized and uncivilized world. Vaillant, in his two voyages, relates, that he met with ſome of the ſpecies even in Caffraria, and among the Nimiquas, ſouth of the Cape of Good Hope; but they did not much engage the attention of this ingenious naturaliſt, as he knew that they were to be found in much greater perfection in Europe.

The *coquette* is generally a moſt beautiful animal; its ſkin is a delicate white, with red ſpots on the face of conſiderable magnitude, very fine and ſparkling eyes, which it has the art of rolling about in ſuch a manner as to faſcinate its prey, not unlike certain ſerpents. Its voice, like that of the *fops*, with which, as before mentioned, it is apt to be confounded, is ſhrill and often unharmonious, but perhaps no animal has more varieties of tone, which are obſerved to differ with every impulſe of anger, joy, ſorrow, pride, diſdain, &c. There is ſomething ſingular in the red ſpots on the faces of coquettes, which is, that they often appear and diſappear in the courſe of twenty-four hours, the face appearing of an entire pale white when the animal awakes from ſleep. In others, however, the redneſs is ſtationary and varies only with the expreſſion of the paſſions. Theſe latter are moſt admired.

In miſchief, this animal is far ſuperior to the *fop*, and it is very rare that the moſt expert naturaliſts have been able to tame them. There are only two ways in which this is done, and I ſhall mention them, although neither are in our power. The one is a diſeaſe, to which they are ſubject, which leaves marks, or ſmall pits, all over the face; the other is old age. When they advance in years, they undergo a transformation, which ſeems to affect their reaſon, as they are always making ſigns to expreſs that they fear they ſhall *lead apes!* An old *coquette*, therefore, is a very rare animal, but not the more valuable upon that account, as there is a general prejudice againſt them, and very few men can be prevailed upon to go near them.

The young ones are extremely wild, as already remarked, and the moſt difficult to catch of any animal. The ſportſmen uſually employ a *nooſe* with a *ring*, but it is very rare that they ſucceed, and ſome of my acquaintances who have, after many attempts, caught one of them, aſſure me that *le jeu ne vant pas la chandelle**. Others, leſs expert, and not ſo well acquainted with the animal, have caught a *tartar* in its ſtead, from which, to be ſure, it does not greatly differ.

The *coquette* is particularly fond of the female dreſs. Place one of them in a well-furniſhed wardrobe, and it will adorn itſelf in the moſt whimſical and *outrè* manner, and always ſeems beſt pleaſed, when it reſembles nothing in nature but itſelf. An eminent wri-

* The ſport coſts more than it is worth.

ter, ſpeaking of this animal, ſays very juſtly, though paradoxically:

"None but itſelf can be its parallel."

Fond, however, as it is of dreſs and frippery, it is never long contented with the ſame ſuit, but is perpetually varying it, and making the ſtrangeſt figures with the hair of its head, which is generally very long and beautiful. Some ſay, it has even the power of changing the colour of its hair, as it does the red ſpots on the face; but I have never been witneſs to a transformation of this kind.

There are, however, the greateſt varieties in the ſhape of this animal; ſometimes it appears to have no waiſt, at other times it is all waiſt; ſometimes there is a vaſt protuberance before, and at other times behind it; ſo that no general deſcription will ſuit the *coquette*, although there are paintings and engravings of many of the different kinds to be ſeen in the print ſhops, to which I muſt refer the curious reader.

It is generally thought, that the breed is faſt going out in this kingdom, and undoubtedly if they were not kept in ſo many families, they would ſoon be extinct; but there is a great number of people extremely partial to them, and who ſubmit to all their wild tricks and freaks, though they often loſe their time, and even their money, by attending to them. Some ladies have been ſo fond of them as to prefer them to the moſt lovely and ſenſible of their children, but it is more eaſy to mention ſuch extravagant fancies, than to account for them, or to cure them.

The *coquette*, although for ever expreſſing ſome paſſion or other, is believed to be very little acquainted with the tender ones. It is rarely ſuſceptible of friendſhip, and never of love. Thoſe who have *kept coquettes* aſſure us, that they can never tame them ſo as to make them faithful and affectionate; but it is ſaid, that when caught by the *nooſe* and *ring*, mentioned above, they may be preſerved ſly domeſticated. Others, again, in flat contradiction to this, loſe their native propenſities altogether, and degenerate into *dowdies*, an animal in all reſpects the reverſe of the *coquette*, being quiet, inſenſible, flatternly, and neglectful of its perſon; and there are few who can manage the *nooſe* and *ring* ſo as not to confine and hurt the animal.

Merely to look at, the *coquette* is one of the prettieſt creatures ever formed, and no animal is more gratified by being looked at. A hundred eyes directed at once to where a *coquette* ſits, is a pleaſure which it ſeems to reliſh very much; and at a proper diſtance the ſpectator will be rather diverted with its tricks, but few who know the qualities of the animal, will venture to approach nearer. It is remarkably deceitful in its attacks. When it frowns, it is generally beſt pleaſed, and when it appears fond and good-humoured, it is almoſt a certainty that it is then meditating to play a miſchievous trick. It can counterfeit all appearances to attract notice, and will even ſometimes turn pale, and appear dead, to impoſe upon its purſuers. All its movements, indeed, are deceptive, particularly its weeping, which it does like a woman; but the great difficulty is to know whether the tears it ſheds are tears of joy, ſorrow, anger, or diſappointment. By ſuch tricks, the *coquette* leads its purſuers ſuch a dance from place to place, from town to town, that they generally give over the chaſe, as not worth the trouble, although they feel themſelves exceſſively chagrined at being outwitted by an animal which they thought ready to jump into their arms.

On diſſection, we perceive many ſingularities, ſuch as the diſtance from the head to the heart, and the laſt being made of a ſubſtance ſcarcely penetrable. But as Dr Addiſon, a very expert phyſician and anatomiſt in Queen Ann's time, has given a very accurate deſcription of the diſſection of a *coquette*, I ſhall refer my readers to that, quoting only one paſſage. "As ſoon," ſays he, "as we had finiſhed our diſſection,

we

we reſolved to make an experiment on the heart, not being able to determine among ourſelves the nature of its ſubſtance. Accordingly we laid it into a pan of burning coals, when we obſerved in it a certain Salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midſt of fire and flame, without being conſumed, or ſo much as ſinged."

I have only to add, that the deſcription I have given of the *coquette* applies chiefly to the female. The mal. *coquette* is an ugly, ferocious animal, which all agree to hunt out of ſociety, and I have never met with one worthy of the leaſt attention.

(*To be continued.*)

METHOD OF EMPLOYING DOGS IN HOLLAND.

THE very dogs of Holland are conſtrained to promote the trade of the republic, inſomuch, that ſave the great dogs of faſhion and ſtate, which run before or after their lords and ladies equipages, and, in imitation often of their betters, are above being of any uſe, there is not an idle dog of any ſize in the ſeven provinces. You ſee them in harneſs at all parts of the Hague, and ſome other towns, tugging at barrows, and little carts, with their tongues almoſt ſweeping the ground, and their poor heart almoſt ready to beat through their ſides. Frequently three, four, five, and ſometimes ſix a-breaſt, carrying men and merchandiſe, with the ſpeed of little horſes. And in your walk from the Hague-gate to Scheveling, you encounter, at all hours of the day, an incredible number loaded with fiſh and men, under the burden of which they run off at a long trot, and ſometimes (when driven by young men or boys) at full gallop, the whole mile and an half, which is the diſtance from gate to gate; nor, on their return, are they ſuffered to come empty, being filled not only with the aforeſaid men or boys, (for almoſt every Dutchman hates walking when he can ride, though half a mile) but with ſuch commodities as cannot be had at the village. I have ſeen theſe poor brutes, in the middle of ſummer, urged beyond their force, till they have dropped on the road to gather ſtrength; which is ſeldom the caſe, however, except when they have the misfortune to fall under the management of boys: for the Dutch are the fartheſt from being cruel to their domeſtic dumb animals, of any people in the world; on the contrary, a Hollander, of whatever rank, is ſo merciful unto his beaſt, whether horſe, dog, cow, &c. that they are the objects of his marked attention, as ſleek ſkins, happy faces, and plump ſides, ſufficiently demonſtrate. The cows, and oxen for draft, they rub down, curry and clean, till they are as gloſſy as the moſt pampered ſteed in England. Nay you frequently ſee them with a light fancy dreſs, to guard them from the flies, and other annoying animalcula in the meadows, which are the fineſt in the world, and in a warmer ſuit of clothes during the winter; even theſe canine ſlaves look hale and well as to condition, and being habituated to labour, feel little hardſhip in it. Happy, however, thrice happy is the dog who has the luck to be born of humbler and lowly parents, and is ſacred, by his inſignificance, from labour. Like many a man, who, having neither talents nor ſize for a hero, derives many a ſnug enjoyment from his unfitneſs to take an active part in the toils of ambition. But dogs of this deſcription have yet greater privileges in Holland than you imagine. Like other little things, they are held precious, and ſo fondled and patted, that either a lap-dog, or a lover in England, where thoſe animals, you know, are ſometimes neglected, as indeed, in that country are all favourites, might envy them; for, if you think a Dutch woman and a beautiful woman incompatible, you are miſtaken.

In my firſt viſit (a winter one) to the Hague, I entered into the intereſts of theſe poor day-labouring dogs ſo truly,

that I wondered they did not go mad, or that I did not hear of the canine diſtraction more in this country than in ours; and on being told there were certain times (the dog-days) when a fine was to be paid upon any dog being ſeen in the ſtreet, I ſuppoſed this was the caſe, till the ſummer following, being at this delightful ſeaſide of Scheveling, I obſerved, ſeveral times of the day, theſe draught dogs brought down to the beach and bathed; a practice which no doubt equally prevented them from this dreadful diſorder beforementioned, and gave them ſtrength to go through their work.

It is fortunate alſo, that Holland is a country ſomewhat prone to be ſtrict in the ceremonies of religion, by obſervance of which, the dogs, like their maſters, find the ſeventh a day of unbroken reſt: for "Sunday ſhines a ſabbath day to them." The firſt impreſſion (which is allowed a grand point, you know) being much in favour of theſe induſtrious creatures, I had an eye on them, as well in the hours of their repoſe as toil; and felt my heart warm to ſee ſeveral, whom I had obſerved very heavily laden on the Saturday, taking a ſound nap, out-ſtretched and happy at their maſters doors, on the day in which their leiſure is even an allotment and bounty of heaven. All the morning and afternoon they have remained baſking in the ſun or in the ſhade in profound tranquillity, while a number of unthinking whelps, and lazy puppies, who had been paſſing their time in idleneſs all the week, were playing their gambols in the ſtreet, not without a vain attempt to wake the ſeniors, and make them join in their amuſement. Toward evening, I have, in my ſurveying rounds, been much pleaſed to notice the honeſt creatures ſit at their reſpective threſholds, looking quite refreſhed, giving occaſionally into a momentary frolic, and the next morning returning to the labours of the week abſolutely renewed.

From Pratt's Gleanings.

ON TRAVELLING.

"We ride and fail in queſt of happineſs." CARTH.

IT hath been remarked, by the moſt intelligent obſervers of human nature, that mankind are fondeſt of that which affords the greateſt novelty; an ardent deſire for which is interwoven in the human frame. For this reaſon let a thing be ever ſo excellent in itſelf; though we may be, for the preſent, exceſſively charmed with the exquiſite pleaſure it produces, it ſoon loſes its power of pleaſing, which alone is capable of giving it a permanent place in our eſteem.

It is, indeed, true, that there is a method of huſbanding our enjoyments, by an exact attention to which we may not only derive from them a greater degree of pleaſure while they laſt, but extend their power of pleaſing to a greater length of time than they uſually continue: in order to which we muſt act in the ſame manner as we would do if we wiſhed to perpetuate our finances; that is, not be too laviſh, as a frequent repetition of the ſame pleaſure ſtrips it of its novelty; and, by ſo doing, takes away its power of pleaſing. Mr Pomfret has very finely touched upon this in his poem called *The Choice*; where, ſpeaking of the ſurfeit we experience from too frequent an acceſs to the ſame kind of enjoyments, he expreſſes himſelf thus:

"For higheſt cordials all their virtue loſe
By a *too frequent* and too bold a doſe."

This ſhews us the neceſſity of moderation, as it is not only dictated by *reaſon* and enforced by *revelation*, but as it is abſolutely eſſential to mix with all our enjoyments; in order to make them exquiſite in flavour, and permanent in duration. Of thoſe who are wiſe enough to adopt this rule, it may be truly ſaid, "Their pleaſures are moderate, and therefore they *endure*; their repoſe

poſe is ſhort, but ſound and undiſturbed; their blood is pure—their minds are ſerene—and the phyſician knoweth not the way to their habitation."

What Fielding ſays reſpecting the generality of prologues to plays, ("which at firſt, were part of the piece itſelf; but of later years, have uſually ſo little connection with the drama, before which they ſtand, that the prologue to one play might as well ſerve for any other")—and of the initial chapters to the books of his own *Tom Jones*, ("moſt of which," ſays he, "like modern prologues, may as properly be prefixed to any other book in this hiſtory as to that which they introduce; or, indeed, to any other hiſtory as to this,") may be ſaid of the obſervations that introduce this eſſay, which would do as well for one on any other ſubject; and, perhaps, be better calculated to introduce one on novelty, or moderation, than what they are intended to precede, viz. an eſſay on travelling: but, notwithſtanding this is ſtrictly true, I ſhall be able to make it appear that they are not altogether foreign to the ſubject I am aiming at.

I was ſhowing, at the beginning of this eſſay, the general love of novelty that prevails; the neceſſity of that qualification in any thing before it can afford us the happineſs we ſeek for in their gratification, and that, in proportion as they retained their novelty, they would, more or leſs, inſure a continuance of our eſteem. All which is but preliminary to this plain obſervation; namely, that *Travelling will afford us the greateſt degree of novelty of any thing whatever; and, as ſuch, I apprehend, is beſt calculated to be a continual feaſt:* I mean to thoſe who have an inclination towards it; for there certainly are exceptions, as to ſome individuals who have a particular antipathy againſt it."

The multiplicity of objects that continually ſurround us on a journey, the variegated proſpect of hills, vallies, rivers, groves, fields, meadows, and all the various views in which we may ſee the face of the earth, joined to the no leſs pleaſing ones of the cuſtoms and manners of mankind (which are as variegated as the face of nature, and as obvious to an attentive travaller) cannot fail of producing the moſt delightful ſenſations, eſpecially to a mind which has a caſt for meditation.

The following picture, drawn by an able pen, that of the late Henry Fielding, may be produced as an inſtance of of the ſatisfaction to be derived from the view of a picturesque ſcene. That great genius, deſcribing a *morning* view of a charming ſpot in *Somerſetſhire*, obſerves, in his uſual animated ſtyle:—"This houſe was ſituated on the top of a hill: and, for two miles below it, meadows, enlivened with variety of cattle, and adorned with a greater variety of flowers, firſt caught my ſight: at the bottom of this vale ran a river, which ſeemed to promiſe coolneſs and refreſhment to the thirſty cattle. The eye was next preſented with fields of corn, that made a kind of an aſcent, which was terminated by a wood, at the top of which appeared a verdant hill, ſituated, as it were, in the clouds; where the ſun was juſt arrived, and peeping over the ſummit (which was at this time covered with dew) gilded it over with his rays, and terminated my view in the moſt agreeable manner in the world. In a word, the elegant ſimplicity of every object round me, filled my heart with ſuch gratitude, and furniſhed my mind with ſuch pleaſing meditations, as made me thank Heaven I was born."

Can any thing be more delightful than this deſcription? Can any thing tend more than ſuch a view to make us ſatisfied with our exiſtence! I do not recollect to have ever read a more ſtriking deſcription than the foregoing, except it be the following, by the *immortal Shakeſpeare*. As the one is an excellent picture of an inland ſpot, ſo the other is an inimitable deſcription of the ſea-coaſt: I allude to that celebrated ſpeech, in the tragedy of *King Lear*, which Edgar addreſſes to Glo'ſter, on their arri-

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val at the ſummit of the high cliffs of Dover.

" Come on, ſir, here's the place—ſtand ſtill. How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air, (down
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. Half way
Hangs one that gathers ſamphire; dreadful trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head.
The fiſhermen, that walk upon the beech
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. The murmuring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chaſes,
Cannot be heard ſo high. I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
Topple down headlong."

It is ſaid of this ſpeech, that a man muſt have either a very bad or good head to read it without being giddy; and I will venture to affirm, reſpecting the preceding quotation from Fielding, that one cannot read it without having one's's imagination fired, and being poſſeſſed of a ſecret deſire to behold with our eyes ſo agreeable a ſpot.

If novelty is abſolutely neceſſary to make a thing agreeable to us, here we have it in perfection; for there is no end of the novelty to be met with in *travelling*. Every village, town, and city, as well as every nation, has ſomething peculiar to itſelf; its particular dialect, productions, amuſements, manners; for theſe reaſons, and ſome others that follow, I am convinced that travelling is the moſt congenial to human nature of any thing whatever, and the beſt calculated to ſatisfy, without cloying, that appetite for pleaſure, which we all are poſſeſſed of, and are ſo deſirous to gratify.

It is certain, however, that all ſeaſons and countries through which we may travel, do not afford the ſame proportion of delight. Groves, fields, and meadows, are (as one obſerves) at any ſeaſon of the year pleaſant to look upon, but never ſo much as in the opening of the ſpring, when they are all new and freſh, with their firſt gloſs upon them, and not yet too familiar to the eye: for this reaſon, there is nothing that more enlivens a proſpect than rivers, jetteaus, or falls of water; where the ſcene is perpetually ſhifting, and entertaining the ſight every moment with ſomething that is new. Thus ſome proſpects give us more delight, and ſome countries afford us a greater variety of views than others; but there is always a ſufficient redundancy of matter to engage the attention, captivate the heart, and keep it in tune.

But, excluſive of the delight and entertainment we derive from travelling, (and which I am ready to think we cannot but derive) there are many and great advantages to be gathered therefrom: the firſt is attainable by every one who has common ſenſe; but the latter, which I am going to mention, are only attainable by thoſe who have good ſenſe enough to apply their peregrinations to a proper uſe, ſo as to acquire from them a real and valuable knowledge of men and things, both which are beſt known by compariſon.

This knowledge travelling is exactly calculated to beſtow. We ſee nature, as it were, in all her different ſhapes: we meet with man in his beſt and worſt garb, and are therefore better able to form our judgment of him. It is obſerved by Pope, that

" The proper ſtudy of mankind is man:"

and we ſhould always conſider, in travelling, that the great object of remark is human life.

By travelling we expand the mind, enlarge our views, and ſoften our manners; and, if we viſit foreign countries, (as the Spectator obſerves) we are enabled to look into their cuſtoms and policies, and obſerve in what particulars they excel or fall ſhort of our own, and to unlearn ſome odd peculiarities in our manners, and wear off ſuch aukward ſtiffneſſes and affectation in our behaviour, as poſſibly may have been contracted

tracted from conſtantly aſſociating with one nation of men, by a more free, general, and mixed converſation. Theſe, and many more, are the advantages to be gained by travelling; but they are to be gained only by thoſe (as I have before hinted) who are poſſeſſed of the ability of travelling to advantage; for an ability it does certainly require, and that ability (as Dr Johnſon obſerves) is "previouſly ſtudying at home."

Laſtly, as I have ſaid ſo much about novelty, as being the chief ingredient which recommends travelling to our notice, and conſtitutes it the chief mean of happineſs, (when I ſpeak of happineſs, I deſire to be underſtood as including virtue, without which, neither travelling, nor any thing elſe, can afford happineſs; for, as Mr Pope obſerves,

"Virtue alone is happineſs below,")

it may not be amiſs to give the thought a religious turn; which I cannot do better than by introducing a quotation from the Spectator, on the force of novelty, and the evidence it affords us of a future ſtate, with which I ſhall conclude this eſſay.

"To add no more, is not this fondneſs for novelty, which makes us out of conceit with all we already have, a convincing proof of a future ſtate? Either man was made in vain, or this is not the only world he was made for; for there cannot be a greater inſtance of vanity than that by which a man is liable to be deluded, from the cradle to the grave, with fleeting ſhadows of happineſs: his pleaſures, and thoſe not conſiderable neither, die in the poſſeſſion; and freſh enjoyments do not riſe faſt enough to fill up half his life with ſatisfaction. When I ſee perſons ſick of themſelves any longer than they are called away by ſomething that is of force to chain down the preſent thought; when I ſee them hurry from town to town, and then from the town back again into the country, continually ſhifting poſtures, and placing life in all the different lights they can think of, ſurely, ſay I to myſelf, life is vain, and the man beyond expreſſion ſtupid or prejudiced, who, from the vanity of life, cannot gather he is deſigned for immortality."

J. H.

THE ART OF PROCURING PLEASANT DREAMS.

BY THE LATE DR FRANKLIN.

AS a great part of our life is ſpent in ſleep, during which we have ſometimes pleaſing, and ſometimes painful dreams, it becomes of ſome conſequence to obtain the one kind, and avoid the other; for, whether real or imaginary, pain is pain, and pleaſure is pleaſure. If we can ſleep without dreaming, it is well that painful dreams are avoided. If, while we ſleep, we can have any pleaſing dreams, it is, as the French ſay, *tant gagné*, ſo much added to the pleaſure of life.

To this end it is, in the firſt place, neceſſary to be careful in preſerving health, by due exerciſe, and great temperance; for, in ſickneſs, the imagination is diſturbed; and diſagreeable, ſometimes terrible, ideas are apt to preſent themſelves. Exerciſe ſhould precede meals, not immediately follow them: the firſt promotes, the latter, unleſs moderate, obſtructs digeſtion. If, after exerciſe, we feed ſparingly, the digeſtion will be eaſy and good, the body lightſome, the temper cheerful, and all the animal functions performed agreeably. Sleep, when it follows, will be natural and undiſturbed: while indolence, with full feeding, occaſions nightmares and horrors inexpreſſible: we fall from precipices, are aſſaulted by wild beaſts, murderers, and demons, and experience every variety of diſtreſs. Obſerve, however, that the quantities of food and exerciſe are relative things: thoſe who move much may, and indeed ought, to eat more; thoſe who uſe little exerciſe, ſhould eat little. In general, mankind, ſince the improvement of cookery, eat about twice as much as nature requires. Suppers are not bad,

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if we have not dined; but restless nights naturally follow hearty suppers, after full dinners. Indeed, as there is a difference in constitutions, some rest well after these meals: it costs them only a frightful dream, and an apoplexy, after which they sleep till doomsday. Nothing is more common in the newspapers, than instances of people, who, after eating a hearty supper, are found dead a-bed in the morning.

Another means of preserving health, to be attended to, is the having a constant supply of fresh air in your bed-chamber. It has been a great mistake, the sleeping in rooms exactly closed, and in beds surrounded by curtains. No outward air that may come into you, is so unwholsome as the unchanged air, often breathed, of a close chamber.

As boiling water does not grow hotter by longer boiling, if the particles that receive greater heat can escape; so living bodies do not putrify, if the particles, as fast as they become putrid, can be thrown off. Nature expels them by the pores of the skin and lungs, and in a free open air, they are carried off; but, in a close room, we receive them again and again, though they become more and more corrupt.

A number of persons crowded into a small room, thus spoil the air in a few minutes, and even render it mortal, as in the Black Hole at Calcutta. A single person is said to spoil only a gallon of air per minute, and therefore requires a longer time to spoil a chamber full; but it is done, however, in proportion, and many putrid disorders hence have their origin.

It is recorded of Methusalem, who, being the longest liver, may be supposed to have best preserved his health, that he slept always in the open air; for, when he lived five hundred years, an angel said to him: "Arise Methusalem, and build thee an house, for thou shalt live yet five hundred years longer."

But Methusalem answered and said: "If I am to live but five hundred years longer, it is not worth while to build me an house—I will sleep in the air as I have been used to do."

Physicians, after having for ages contended, that the sick should not be indulged with fresh air, have at length discovered that it may do them good.

It is therefore to be hoped, that they may in time discover likewise, that it is not hurtful to those who are in health; and that we may be then cured of the *aërophobia* that at present distresses weak minds, and makes them choose to be stifled and poisoned, rather than leave open the window of a bed-chamber, or put down the glass of a coach.

Confined air, when saturated with perspirable matter, will not receive more: and that matter must remain in our bodies, and occasion diseases: but it gives some previous notice of its being about to be hurtful, by producing certain uneasinesses, slight indeed at first, such as, with regard to the lungs, is a trifling sensation, and to the pores of the skin a kind of restlessness which is difficult to describe, and few that feel it know the cause of it. But we may recollect, that sometimes, on waking in the night, we have, if warmly covered, found it difficult to get asleep again. We turn often without finding repose in any position. This siggettiness, to use a vulgar expression for want of a better, is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin, owing to the retension of the perspirable matter, the bed-clothes having received their quantity, and, being saturated, refusing to take any more. To become sensible of this by an experiment, let a person keep his position in the bed, but throw off the bed-clothes, and suffer fresh air to approach the part uncovered of his body; he will then feel that part suddenly refreshed; for the air will immediately relieve the skin, by receiving, licking up, and carrying off the load of perspirable matter that incommoded it. For every portion of cool air that approaches the warm skin, in receiving its part of that vapour, receives there with a degree of heat, that rarifies and ren-

renders it lighter, when it will be puſhed away, with its burthen, by cooler, and therefore heavier freſh air; which, for a moment, ſupplies its place, and then, being likewiſe changed, and warmed, gives way to a ſucceeding quantity. This is the order of nature, to prevent animals being infected by their own perſpiration. He will now be ſenſible of the difference between the part expoſed to the air, and that which, remaining ſunk in the bed, denies the air acceſs: for this part now manifeſts its uneaſineſs more diſtinctly by the compariſon, and the ſeat of the uneaſineſs is more plainly perceived, than when the whole ſurface of the body was affected by it.

Here, then, is one great and general cauſe of unpleaſing dreams. For when the body is uneaſy, the mind will be diſturbed by it, and diſagreeable ideas of various kinds will, in ſleep, be the natural conſequences. The remedies, preventative and curative, follow:

1. By eating moderately (as before adviſed for health's ſake) leſs perſpirable matter is produced in a given time; hence the bed-clothes receive it longer before they are ſaturated; and we may therefore ſleep longer, before we are made uneaſy by their refuſing to receive any more.

2. By uſing thinner and more porous bed clothes, which will ſuffer the perſpirable matter more eaſily to paſs through them, we are leſs incommoded, ſuch being longer tolerable.

3. When you are awakened by this uneaſineſs, and find you cannot eaſily ſleep again, get out of bed, beat up and turn your pillow, ſhake the bed-clothes well, with at leaſt twenty ſhakes, then throw the bed open, and leave it to cool; in the meanwhile, continuing undreſt, walk about your chamber, till your ſkin has had time to diſcharge its load, which it will do ſooner as the air may be drier and colder. When you begin to feel the cold air unpleaſant, then return to your bed; and you will ſoon fall aſleep, and your ſleep will be ſweet and pleaſant. All the ſcenes preſented to your fancy, will be of the pleaſing kind. I am often as agreeably entertained with them, as by the ſcenery of an opera. If you happen to be too indolent to get out of bed, you may, inſtead of it, liſt up your bed-clothes with one arm and leg, ſo as to draw in a good deal of freſh air, and, by letting them fall, force it out again. This, repeated twenty times, will ſo clear them of the perſpirable matter they have imbibed, as to permit your ſleeping well for ſome time afterwards. But this latter method is not equal to the former.

Thoſe who do not love trouble, and can afford to have two beds, will find great luxury in riſing, when they wake in a hot bed, and going into the cool one. Such ſhifting of beds would alſo be of great ſervice to perſons ill of a fever, as it refreſhes and frequently procures ſleep. A very large bed, that will admit a removal ſo diſtant from the firſt ſituation as to be cool and ſweet, may in a degree anſwer the ſame end.

One or two obſervations more will conclude this little piece. Care muſt be taken, when you lie down, to diſpoſe your pillow ſo as to ſuit your manner of placing your head, and to be perfectly eaſy; then place your limbs ſo as not to bear inconveniently hard upon one another, as, for inſtance, the joints of your ancles: for though a bad poſition may at firſt give but little pain, and be hardly noticed, yet a continuance of it will render it leſs tolerable, and the uneaſineſs may come on while you are aſleep, and diſturb your imagination.

Theſe are the rules of the art. But though they will generally prove effectual in producing the end intended, there is a caſe in which the moſt punctual obſervance of them would be totally fruitleſs. I need not mention the caſe to you, my dear friend: but my account of the art would be imperfect without it. The caſe is, when the perſon who deſires to have pleaſant dreams has not taken care to preſerve, what is neceſſary above all things,

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

STATE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE CLOSE OF THE LAST CENTURY.

FROM MR BURKE'S "TWO LETTERS TO A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT."

LET the portion of our hiſtory from the year 1689 to 1713 be brought before us. We ſhall find, that in all that period of twenty four years, there were hardly five that could be called a ſeaſon of peace; and the interval between the two wars was, in reality, nothing more than a very active preparation for renovated hoſtility. During that period, every one of the propoſitions of peace came from the enemy: the firſt, when they were accepted, at the peace of Ryſwick; the ſecond, where they were rejected, at the congreſs at Gertruydenburgh; the laſt, when the war ended by the treaty of Utrecht. Even then, a very great part of the nation, and that which contained by far the moſt intelligent claſs then, was againſt the concluſion of the war. I do not enter into the merits of that queſtion as between the parties. I only ſtate the exiſtence of that opinion as a fact, from whence you may draw ſuch an inference as you think properly ariſes from it.

It is for us at preſent to recollect what we have been; and to conſider what, if we pleaſe, we may be ſtill. At the period of thoſe wars, our principal ſtrength was found in the reſolution of the people: that in the reſolution of a part only and of the then whole, which bore no proportion to our exiſting magnitude. England and Scotland were not united at the beginning of that mighty ſtruggle. When, in the courſe of the conteſt, they were conjoined, it was in a raw, an ill-cemented, an unproductive union. For the whole duration of the war, and long after, the names, and other outward and viſible ſigns of approximation, rather augmented than diminiſhed our inſular feuds. They were rather the cauſes of new diſcontents and new troubles, than promoters of cordiality and affection. The now ſingle and potent Great Britain was then not only two countries, but, from the party heats in both, and the diviſions formed in each of them, each of the old kingdoms within itſelf, in effect was made up of two hoſtile nations. Ireland, now ſo large a ſource of the common opulence and power, which, wiſely managed, might be made much more beneficial and much more effective, was then the heavieſt of the burdens. An army not leſs than forty thouſand men, was drawn from the general effort, to keep that kingdom in a poor, unfruitful, and reſourceleſs ſubjection.

Such was the ſtate of the empire. The ſtate of our finances was worſe, if poſſible. Every branch of the revenue became leſs productive after the Revolution. Silver, not as now a fort of counter, but the body of the current coin, was reduced ſo low, as not to have above three parts in four of the value of a ſhilling. It required a dead expence of three millions Sterling to renew the coinage. Public credit, that great but ambiguous principle, which has ſo often been predicted as the cauſe of our certain ruin, but which, for a century has been the conſtant companion, and often the means, of our proſperity and greatneſs, had its origin and was cradled, I may ſay, in bankruptcy and beggary. At this day we have ſeen parties contending to be admitted, at a moderate premium, to advance 18 millions to the Exchequer. For infinitely ſmaller loans, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that day, Montagu, the father of public credit, counter-ſecuring the ſtate by the appearance of the city, with the Lord Mayor of London at his ſide, was obliged to go cap in hand from ſhop to ſhop, to borrow an hundred pounds, and even ſmaller ſums. When made up in driblets as they could, their beſt ſecurities were at an intereſt of 12 per cent.

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Even the paper of the Bank (now at par with cash, and even ſometimes preferred to it,) was often at a diſcount of 20 per cent. By this the ſtate of the reſt may be judged.

As to our commerce, the imports and exports of the nation, now ſix and forty millions, did not then amount to one. The inland trade, which is commonly paſſed by in this ſort of eſtimates, but which, in part growing out of the foreign, and connected with it, is more advantageous, and more ſubſtantially nutritive to the ſtate, is not only grown in a proportion of near five to one as the foreign, but has been augmented, at leaſt, in a tenfold proportion. When I came to England, I remember but one river navigation, the rate of carriage on which was limited by an act of parliament. It was made in the reign of William III.; I mean that of the Aire and Calder. The rate was ſettled at thirteen-pence. So high a price demonſtrated the feebleneſs of theſe beginnings of our inland intercourſe. In my time, one of the longeſt and ſharpeſt conteſts I remember in your houſe, and which rather reſembled a violent contention among national parties than a local diſpute, was, as well as I can recollect, to hold the price up to three-pence. Even this, which a very ſcanty juſtice to the proprietors required, was done with infinite difficulty. As to private credit, there were not, as I well remember, twelve bankers ſhops at that time out of London: In this their number, when I firſt ſaw the country, I cannot be quite exact; but certainly thoſe machines of domeſtic credit were very few indeed. They are now in almoſt every market town: and this circumſtance (whether the thing be carried to an exceſs or not) demonſtrates the aſtoniſhing encreaſe of private confidence, of general circulation, and of internal commerce; an encreaſe out of all proportion to the growth of the foreign trade. Our naval ſtrength in the time of King William's war was nearly matched by that of France; and though conjoined with Holland, then a maritime power hardly inferior to our own, even with that force we were not always victorious. Though finally ſuperior, the allied fleets experienced many unpleaſant reverſes on their own element. In two years, three thouſand veſſels were taken from the Engliſh trade. On the continent we loſt almoſt every battle we fought.

In 1697, it is not quite an hundred years ago, in that ſtate of things, amid the general debaſement of the coin, the fall of the ordinary revenue, the failure of all the extraordinary ſupplies, the ruin of commerce and the almoſt total extinction of an infant credit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer himſelf whom we have juſt ſeen begging from door to door—came forward to move a reſolution, full of vigour, in which far from being diſcouraged by the generally adverſe fortune, and the long continuance of the war, the Commons agreed to addreſs the Crown in the following manly, ſpirited, and truly animating ſtyle.

"This is the *eighth* year in which your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons in Parliament aſſembled, have aſſiſted your Majeſty with large ſupplies for carrying on a juſt and neceſſary war, in defence of our religion, and preſervation of our laws, and vindication of the rights and liberties of the people of England."

Afterward they proceed in this manner:—"To ſhew to your Majeſty, and all Chriſtendom, that the Commons of England will not be *amuſed* or diverted from their firm reſolutions of obtaining by war, a ſafe and an honourable peace, we do, in the name of thoſe we repreſent, renew our aſſurances to ſupport your Majeſty, and your government, againſt all your enemies at home and abroad; and that we will effectually aſſiſt you in carrying on the war againſt France."

The amuſement and diverſion they ſpeak of, was the ſuggeſtion of a treaty *propoſed by the enemy*, and announced from the throne. Thus the people of

England felt in the *eighth*, not in the *fourth* year of the war. No ſighing or panting after negociation; no motions from the oppoſition to force the miniſtry into a peace; no meſſages from miniſters to palſy and deaden the reſolution of parliament or the ſpirit of the nation. They did not ſo much as adviſe the King to liſten to the propoſitions of the enemy, nor to ſeek for peace but through the mediation of a vigorous war. This addreſs was moved in an hot, a divided, a factious, and in a great part, diſaffected Houſe of Commons, and it was carried *nemine contradicente*.

While that firſt war (which was ill ſmothered by the treaty of Ryſwick) ſlept in the thin aſhes of a ſeeming peace, a new conflagration was in its immediate cauſes: A freſh and a far greater war was in preparation. A year had hardly elapſed when arrangements were made for renewing the conteſt with tenfold fury. The ſteps which were taken at that time, to compoſe, to reconcile, to unite, and to diſcipline all Europe againſt the growth of France, certainly furniſh to a ſtateſman the fineſt and moſt intereſting part in the hiſtory of that great period. It formed the maſterpiece of King William's policy, dexterity, and perſeverance. Full of the idea of preſerving, not only a local civil liberty united with order, to our country, but to embody it in the political liberty, the order, and the independence of nations united under a natural head; the King called upon his parliament to put itſelf into a poſture "*to preſerve to England the weight and influence it at preſent has in the councils and affairs abroad.* It will be requiſite Europe ſhould ſee you will not be wanting to yourſelves."

Baffled as that monarch was, and almoſt heart-broken at the diſappointment he met with in the mode he firſt propoſed for that great end, he held on his courſe. He was faithful to his object; and in councils, as in arms, over and over again repulſed, over and over again, he returned to the charge. All the mortifications he had ſuffered from the laſt parliament, and the greater he had to apprehend from that newly choſen, were not capable of relaxing the vigour of his mind. He was in Holland when he combined the vaſt plan of his foreign negociations. When he came to open his deſign to his miniſters in England, even the ſober firmneſs of Somers, the undaunted reſolution of Shrewſbury, and the adventurous ſpirit of Montagu and Orford, were ſtaggered. They were not yet mounted to the elevation of the King. The cabinet met on the ſubject at Tunbridge Wells, the 28th of Auguſt 1698; and there, Lord Somers holding the pen, after expreſſing doubts on the ſtate of the continent, which they ultimately refer to the King, as beſt informed, they give him a moſt diſcouraging portrait of the ſpirit of this nation. "So far as relates to England," ſay theſe miniſters, "it would be want of duty not to give your Majeſty this clear account, that *there* is a *deadneſs and want of ſpirit in the nation univerſally*, ſo as not to be at all diſpoſed to *entering into a new war*. That they ſeem to be *tired out with taxes* to a degree beyond what was diſcerned, till it appeared upon the *late elections*. This is the truth of the fact upon which your Majeſty will determine what reſolution ought to be taken."

His Majeſty did determine; and did take and purſue his reſolution. In the tottering imbecility of a new government, and with parliament totally unmanageable, he perſevered. He perſevered to expel the fears of his people, by his fortitude—To ſteady their ſickleneſs, by his conſtancy—To expand their narrow prudence, by his enlarged wiſdom—To ſink their factious temper in his public ſpirit.—In ſpite of his people, he reſolved to make them great and glorious; to make England inclined to ſhrink into her narrow ſea the arbitreſs of Europe, the tutelary angel of the human race. In ſpite of the miniſters, who ſtaggered under the weight that his mind impoſed upon their

unsupported as they felt themselves by the popular spirit, he infused into them his own soul; he renewed in them their ancient heart; he rallied them in the same cause.

It required some time to accomplish this work. The people were first gained, and through them their distracted representatives. Under the influence of King William, Holland had resisted the allurements of every seduction, and had resisted the terrors of every menace. With Hannibal at her gates, she had nobly and magnanimously refused all separate treaty, or any thing which might for a moment appear to divide her affection or her interest, or even to distinguish her in identity from England. Having settled the great point of the consolidation (which he hoped would be eternal) of the countries, made for a common interest, and common sentiment, the King, in his message to both Houses, calls their attention to the affairs of the *States-general*. The House of Lords was perfectly sound, and entirely impressed with the wisdom and dignity of the King's proceedings. In answer to the message, which you will observe was narrowed to a single point, (the danger of the States-general) after the usual professions of zeal for his service, the Lords opened themselves at large. They go far beyond the demands of the message. They express themselves as follows:

"We take this occasion *further* to assure your Majesty, that we are sensible of the *great and imminent danger to which the States-general are exposed. And we perfectly agree with them in believing, that their safety and ours are so inseparably united, that whatsoever is ruin to the one, must be fatal to the other.*

"We humbly desire your Majesty will be pleased, *not only* to make good all the articles of our *former* treaties to the States-general, but that you will enter into a strict league, offensive and defensive, with them, *for their common preservation: and that you will invite into it all princes and states who are concerned in the present visible danger, arising from the union of France and Spain.*

"And we further desire your Majesty, that you will be pleased to enter into such alliance with the Emperor as your Majesty shall think fit, pursuant to the ends of the treaty of 1689; toward all which we assure your Majesty of our hearty and sincere assistance: not doubting, but whenever your Majesty shall be obliged to be engaged for the defence of your allies, *and securing the liberty and quiet of Europe*, Almighty God will protect your sacred person in so righteous a cause. And that the unanimity, wealth, and courage of your subjects, will carry your Majesty with honour and success *through all the difficulties of a just war.*"

The House of Commons was more reserved; the late popular disposition was still in a great degree prevalent in the representative, after it had been made to change in the consistent body. The principle of the grand alliance was not directly recognized in the resolution of the Commons, nor the war announced, though they were well aware the alliance was formed for the war. However, compelled by the returning sense of the people, they went so far as to fix the three great immoveable pillars of the safety and greatness of England, as they were then, as they are now, and as they must ever be to the end of time. They asserted in general terms the necessity of supporting Holland; of keeping united with our allies; and maintaining the liberty of Europe; though they restricted their vote to the succours stipulated by actual treaty. But now they were fairly embarked; they were obliged to go with the course of the vessel; and the whole nation, split before into an hundred adverse factions, with a King at its head evidently declining to his tomb, the whole nation, Lords, Commons, and People, proceeded as one body, informed by one soul. Under the British union, the union of Europe was consolidated; and it long held together with a degree of cohesion, firmness, and fidelity, not known before or since in any political combination of that extent.

Just

Juſt as the laſt hand was given to this immenſe and complicated machine, the maſter workman died; but the work was formed on true mechanical principles; and it was as truly wrought. It went by the impulſe it had received from the firſt mover. The man was dead; but the grand alliance ſurvived, in which King William lived and reigned. That heartleſs and diſpirited people, whom Lord Somers had repreſented, about two years before, as dead in energy and operation, continued that war to which it was ſuppoſed they were unequal in mind, and in means, for near thirteen years.

For what have I entered into all this detail? To what purpoſe have I recalled your view to the end of the laſt century? It has been done to ſhow that the Britiſh nation was then a great people—to point out how and by what means they came to be exalted above the vulgar level, and to take that lead which they aſſumed among mankind. To qualify us for that pre-eminence, we had then an high mind, and a conſtancy unconquerable: we were then inſpired with no flaſhy paſſions; but ſuch as were durable as well as warm; ſuch as correſponded to the great intereſts we had at ſtake. This force of character was inſpired, as all ſuch ſpirit muſt ever be, from above. Government gave the impulſe. As well may we fancy, that, of itſelf the ſea will ſwell, and that without the winds the billows will inſult the adverſe ſhore, as that the groſs maſs of the people will be moved, and elevated, and continue by a ſteady and permanent direction to bear upon one point, without the influence of ſuperior authority, or ſuperior mind.

OF THE NAMES OF BRITAIN, AND OF ITS DIVISIONS.

FROM THE CAMBRIAN REGISTER*.

THE hiſtorical Triads attribute to *Prydain*, the ſon of *Aedd Mawr*, the honour of being the leader of one of thoſe frequent colonies who arrived in Britain, and of giving it his own name, inſtead of that of *Honey Iſland*, which it bore, till then, from the time of its firſt ſettlement: for the *Cymbrians* gave to their new country ſeveral names characteriſtic of ſome qualities which appeared beautiful or pleaſing to the mind; but ſome of them, perhaps, ought to be conſidered more as poetical epithets than fixed appellations. Such, we may conclude, were *Tyyr y cedlin*, or the iſland of the mighty ones; and *Yr Tyyr Glas*, or *Y Glas Tyyr*, the white iſland, otherwiſe the fair iſland, according to the derivative import of the word.

However, the name which has had the pre-eminence amongſt the natives, as well as foreign nations in all ages, is *Tyyr Prydain*, or the *Beautiful Iſland*. There is nothing in this appellation conducive to the probability or improbability of its being ſo called by the perſon before mentioned: for the epithet *Prydain* may be applied to a man as well as to a place. If it was beſtowed by him, it leſſened, in ſome degree, the vanity of poſſeſſing ſo flattering a title himſelf. There have been many extraordinary gueſſes as to the etymology of Britain: but it is a very ſingular occurrence, that not one has laid aſide this humour for gueſſing, and taken the trouble of inquiring if the name was uſed in the language of the original natives; and it is fully as unaccountable, that not one perſon amongſt the Welſh themſelves, till very lately, has thought of announcing it to the world, though one of their moſt common words both as to compoſition and import. The Welſh, then, having ſuch a word, derived from a very ſimple root of familiar idea, other nations can only have it borrowed as an abſolute name, and deſtitute of all ſignification, we muſt therefore recur to that language wherein it originates, in order to be informed of its meaning. *Prydain* is an epithet, the

* A periodical Work lately begun.

the same as *Prydus*, denoting a *plenitude of sightliness, presence, or beauty*. It is derived from *Pryd*, the presence, aspect, or sight, which is also applied to time, as the present; and the adjective termination *din* implies teeming with, being most generally used in the names of places.

In order to illustrate this subject still more, it is proper to remark, that agreeably to a regular system of literal mutation peculiar to the Welsh language, the initial of *Prydain* has three different inflections, as may be thus exemplified: *Brenin Prydain*, the king of Britain; *eis o Brydain*, I went from Britain; *yn Mhrydain*, in Britain; *Ywerddon a Phrydain*, Ireland and Britain. To those who are unacquainted with the principles of this mutation of letters, it would be augmenting the difficulties, perhaps, to enter into any thing short of a complete explanation of it; but as that would be foreign to the intention of the plan sketched out, we must proceed, observing therefore, that what is here touched upon, will serve as a notice for the different appearances of the same word, and of their not occurring without cause.

We shall next proceed to elucidate the names of the three grand divisions, into which the island was politically and naturally divided. These are *Lloegr, Alban*, and *Cymru*, or *England, Scotland*, and *Wales*.

The first was denominated *Lloegyr*, on account of its being the seat of the *Llogrwys*, or *Logrians*, which can be no other than the *Belgæ*, which colony came over long after the original settlement of the island; that is, about three hundred years before our era. As this appellation belonged exclusively to them, it must consequently have been extended gradually, as the events of conquest took place on the bordering tribes. But it was owing to much later contingencies, that it was applied in the latitude it is now taken. Owing to the great change which took place from the sway of the Romans, but not before the close of that period, the name included all the country to the Humber northward, and the Severn on the west; and it was not applied as England is under its present acceptation, until the Saxons were concentrated under one monarchy. Tho' the name is used for the country subject to that dominion, yet it is never applied to the Saxons themselves, or to any people save the *Belgæ*; for the different nations which came to the island afterwards, beginning with the Romans, and so onward, were denominated by their proper appellations of *Rhomani*, or *Rhufeinial, Lingyl, Saeson, Llychlynigion*, and *Normyn*. In giving the definition of this name, there may be a doubt whether we should not consider it primarily as the family title of the people, and not applicable to the country but in its derived sense; for it may be either way taken. Be it so or otherwise, the general meaning is—*that aboundeth with light*, or *fairness of aspect*.

The northern part of the island was called most generally *Alban*, but very frequently it was also denominated *Prydyn*; and sometimes the appellation of a particular nation was applied to the whole. The former name implies literally the *high region*; or it may be rendered the *upper region*. There may be a doubt whether, agreeably to the first idea, it was so called from its high mountains, or whether the epithet might have been bestowed figuratively, in allusion to its upper or northern position. A variety of places are found to have had the same denomination, which answered in description. The whole of Britain had it in the earlier periods of its discovery, from the conspicuous appearances of the towering cliffs on the coast nearest to the continent; and which was turned into *Albion* by the Greek writers. The other name of *Prydyn*, having a masculine form, is of the same meaning as *Prydain*, which is feminine; there being no other difference than in the gender, which is discriminated by the terminations.

OB-

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE ACCOUNT GIVEN OF THE POLICE OF LONDON, BY MR COLQUHOUN.

SIR,

I AM one of thofe characters, perhaps fingular ones, who are more apt to conſider the conduct of mankind in a favourable than an unfavourable light, who think that ſome of the complaints made againſt the degeneracy of the age are not well founded, and ariſe either from private diſappointment, or from taking only local and partial views of things; and that, therefore, whatever proportion of evil we may diſcover, if we will give ourſelves the trouble, we ſhall find that it is overbalanced by the good. My favourable opinion of mankind principally ariſes from having obſerved, that men in general have acquired juſter notions of what is right, proper, and good; and wherever a habit of right thinking is acquired, it cannot fail to be accompanied by right action, although it muſt be confeſſed, it often happens that the paſſions and intereſts of men clath with their opinions, and the latter ſeem to be for a time borne down and effaced.

Of all places where a man can form a favourable opinion of his ſpecies, it would appear, at firſt ſight, that a metropolis, like London, is the laſt to ſuggeſt ſuch notions. You may, therefore, be ſurpriſed when I inform you, that it is in the city of London that I have formed my opinions, and that I am about to write a defence of that city againſt the cavils of miſanthropes, and thoſe perſons who think they find the golden age in the country only, and perfect innocence and happineſs only in obſcure hamlets and diſtant villages.

In all great towns there muſt of neceſſity be a great proportion of evil, but ſurely it does not follow, that the ſhare of evil which falls to the lot of the individual, ſhould be greater than it would be in any other ſituation. In a ſociety of one hundred perſons, there will be a certain portion of wickedneſs. In a ſociety of a thouſand, a greater portion; but the individual wickedneſs of any one will probably be the ſame in both ſocieties. Let me illuſtrate this by a familiar inſtance. In collecting an hundred guineas, I may probably find five or ſix which are of baſe metal or light of weight. In collecting a thouſand, I ſhall not be ſurpriſed to find fifty or ſixty. It is exactly the ſame caſe with the wickedneſs of a metropolis. Yet if we meet with a mob of five hundred wicked perſons, all bent on miſchief, we cry out againſt the wickedneſs of a place where there are ſo many peſts; forgetting that theſe are the refuſe of five hundred thouſand perſons of oppoſite characters.

I was led into thoſe reflections a few days ago, by peruſing a treatiſe on the police, by a very able magiſtrate; in which he ſtates, from documents that appear to be accurate, that there are in London *one hundred and fifteen thouſand perſons*, who earn their livelihood by purſuits either criminal, immoral, or illegal. Now, as he eſtimates the number of inhabitants at *one million two hundred and fifty thouſand*, my chief poſition is already eſtabliſhed, namely, that the good preponderates over the bad in the proportion nearly of eleven to one. Had I not made this calculation, the knowledge of ſuch an exiſting maſs of wickedneſs would have overwhelmed me. I ſhould have conſidered London as the moſt wretched place in the world, as ripe for deſtruction, and as calling for the immediate vengeance of heaven. But beſide this proportional ſtatement of good and bad, I think we may derive conſolation from ſome other circumſtances peculiar to this great city.

(*To be continued.*)

THE

DURING my ſtay in the country, I went one day to take a walk in a neighbouring wood. After walking a conſiderable way, I wiſhed to return, but after ſeveral attempts I loſt the tract, and bewildered myſelf. I ſaw nothing but trees, and heard nothing but the chanting of birds returned to their neſts. I was already fatigued with the length of my peregrination, when I reached the end of the wood, and perceived a man driving two cows. I aſked him if I was far from the village where I reſided. 'You are more than two leagues off,' ſaid he, 'and I am afraid you will not reach it to night, if you are unacquainted with the road.' On my expreſſing my uneaſineſs, he aſked me if I ſaw that ſolitary houſe on the top of a ſmall hill, and on my anſwering yes; 'then follow me,' ſaid he, 'you will there find a bed and ſome refreſhment.' Accepting his offer, we marched along, while I examined the appearance of my conductor. His open manner, firm and eaſy ſtep, the tone of his voice, and decency of his garb, were matter of ſome ſurpriſe; for I ſaw nothing that indicated the poor ſhepherd. On our arrival at the door of his ſmall houſe, he aſked leave to put up his cattle, and returned immediately. Opening a window which looked to a garden, he called three or four times the name of Louiſa. Preſently a young girl made her appearance, and although ſeemingly ſurpriſed at ſeeing me, ſaluted me with a modeſt and reſpectful air, and aſked her father if he wanted any thing. 'Yes, my child, you muſt do your beſt to entertain this traveller who has loſt his way.' She immediatly began to ſet out the table, and when I wiſhed to give my aſſiſtance, declined it with a ſmile, requeſting me to keep my ſeat. While ſhe was thus buſied, I could not help admiring the grace and agility of her motions. In a moment the table was covered with the moſt agreeable refreſhments, cream, cakes, and variety of choice fruits. Approaching the table, I partook of what was before me with great zeſt, and much to the ſatisfaction of the amiable Louiſa and her father, who ſoon beheld me devour almoſt the whole that was on the table. 'Heaven forbid,' ſaid I to my hoſt, 'that you ſhould often meet with ſuch wandering travellers; you would gain more by providing them with guides.' 'I ſhall be always happy,' anſwered he, 'to bring them here, if they reſemble you, and you may perceive that while nature continues bountiful, I can never rum myſelf by entertaining them.' Such an anſwer created in me a mixture of gratitude and ſurpriſe, and I longed to know more of this diſplay of ſimplicity and greatneſs. 'How can it have happened,' thought I, 'that a man of ſuch noble manners ſhould have choſen ſuch an abject way of life? And why inhabit ſuch a cottage? And that girl who unites ſo many charms, can ſhe be indebted to nature only for theſe graces? Where could ſhe have learned that addreſs, ſo graceful, ſo modeſt, ſo intereſting?'

'You muſt not expect,' ſaid my hoſt, 'to repoſe here on a bed of down, nor to have the break of day peep through magnificent curtains; come, however, and ſee your apartment.' The charming Louiſa roſe, took a light, and with her father, conducted me into a very neat chamber, ornamented with ſome well deſigned landſcapes on the walls. Its furniture conſiſted only of a few plain moveables. 'We will here leave you,' ſaid my hoſt, 'to your repoſe, and may your ſleep be as tranquil as the place you inhabit.' 'Wonderful man,' I exclaimed, preſſing his hand, 'you charm me. If happineſs conſiſts in virtue, you muſt be the happieſt of men.' Louiſa and her father now left me, poſſeſſed with a thouſand confuſed ideas. I felt myſelf penetrated with reſpect, and intereſted in the charming girl, and the author of her days. There ſeemed an awful grandeur in the ſimplicity of their manners and life.

In the morning, when I got up, I perceived my hoſt at work in his garden. I went to him, thanked him for his hoſpitality, and announced my intention of leaving him; but he would not conſent that I ſhould depart without taking ſome refreſhment. His amiable daughter appeared yet more beautiful, more intereſting than laſt night; the joy of innocence was depicted on her countenance. 'I have once in my life,' I exclaimed, with a heart full of admiration, 'beheld the image of goodneſs and virtue. Yes,' continued I, 'caſting my eyes around me, here is her temple.' 'Alas,' ſaid my hoſt, 'I once held the ſame opinions as other men; my error coſt me the beſt years of my life; perhaps,' added he, 'you will not be ſorry to hear how I came to fix upon this ſolitude for my

habitation, and by what means I contrive to escape the *ennui* which it may seem impossible to avoid here.' I assured him that I was often on the point of asking those questions. 'I was born,' said he, 'in Paris, that great city, where the deceptions of hope make so many miserable. My father had long filled, with honour, an office in the magistracy; his too great easiness of temper, and a wish to keep up the appearance of opulence, soon dissipated a very considerable fortune. After a long struggle against indigence, death surprised him when loaded with debt. My mother, to appease the clamours of his creditors, and save the honour of her husband, gave up to them the greater part of her effects; but she did not long survive him, leaving me then, almost an infant, to the care of a tutor, who was as anxious about himself as neglectful of me. I was sent to a college, which I left in a few years to provide for myself. I was told what prospects of success the profession of an advocate held out, but it is not enough to have talents to shine at the bar; it is necessary to have opportunities to display them. When I became of age, my tutor proved to me that I stood indebted to him for all that he had advanced, and he deprived me of my little fortune.

A kind kinswoman, who died at this time, left me twelve thousand crowns, with which I made new efforts to become a celebrated orator. But discontented with the pacific turn of my acquaintances, I vowed vengeance against humanity, and studied anatomy and medecine! I spent two thousand crowns in learning to write a prescription. I flattered myself I should soon ride through the city in a splendid chariot, but I saw none but rosy countenances and jolly dames who laughed at my gravity. I paid none but friendly visits, and in one of these became enamoured of a young lady, of no fortune, unless that of the mind, and gained her affections in return. Marriage only multiplied my cares. I had the felicity to become a father, but I lost the mother of my infant; I beheld the approach of indigence, and trembled at its hasty advances, but knew not how to escape them. Honour and talents often render us more subject to its attacks. In vain did I enlarge my acquaintance, and showed myself zealous to assist suffering humanity; no persons interested themselves in my advancement, and the women of fashion never boasted of my skill. The unhappy only called me to their assistance, and the sight of one species of distress generally got from me all I had received for relieving another. My daughter, brought up under my eye, became every day more dear to me; her infant gayety, and innocent caresses, sometimes dissipated the black clouds that hung round me, and relieved my anxieties; but, in the mean time, the small fortune which my relation had bequeathed to me, was nearly spent; I could not flatter myself that I should acquire more; I saw no prospect but to abandon myself to shame and dishonour, or to starve with my child. No, said I, pressing my daughter to my heart, you shall not die thus; your father shall dig from the bowels of the earth bread to support us. I now despised mankind and their vain speculations, and, bent upon this new scheme, I disposed of such moveables as were useless or too fine for a state of retirement, and left Paris, as a place to which vile slaves are enchained by interest and luxury. Richer in the country with three thousand livres, than I had ever been in Paris, I bought this cottage, which I repaired and fitted up; the garden, which I cultivate, yields as much fruit as I can consume; my cattle, which I tend with more pride than Apollo, afford us as much milk as we have occasion for; and a peasant sells the surplus for us at the neighbouring town. My daughter employs her time on little works of gauze and lace, which are eagerly bought up, and yield an inexhaustible fund of riches. At these words, the sage smiled on his daughter, who threw herself into his arms. 'See,' said he, 'how I have acquired the peace and happiness which seemed to have fled from us. Believe me, courage only is wanting to make a man happy. Beloved by my neighbours, to whom I give advice in cases of sickness, they often appoint me arbiter of their disputes; and I have the good fortune to prevent lawsuits, the success or failure of which would perhaps be equally unfortunate.

'But,' said I, 'when winter comes on, how do you employ yourself, or where do you go?' 'Come hither,' answered this philosopher, 'and behold how I brave the rigour of a bad season.' With these words he led me into a small room, where there was a wheel and other implements belonging to joiner's work.

work. You see,' said he, 'how I avoid idleness, by employing myself on things that are useful. I enrich my house with little moveables, and the instruments necessary to cultivate the earth; sometimes I attempt works of greater difficulty. Here is a harpsichord which I have attempted to repair; my daughter repays me well for this trouble, in playing the airs which I compose; open that press, there you will see some books, in reading which we divert our hours.' They appeared to me well chosen. He then conducted me to his garden, in approaching which we passed through a yard in which were several bee-hives, the industrious tenants of which were increasing his riches. I admired the art with which he forced nature every where to be productive, or to appear agreeable. Trees loaded with fruits, vines with fine and large grapes, and peach-trees decorating the walls, were the productive contents of his garden, in which were no whimsical or luxurious decorations of vases, statues, and satyrs. All was cultivated with judgment, but superfluity added none of its attractions.

As I wished to arrive soon at the village where I resided, I requested permission of my host to take leave of his daughter. On my approach she left her work, and would have accompanied me to the door of the house, where her days were spent in innocence. Her father said he was going to his cattle, which were in the meadow, and went with me. 'How happy you must be,' said I to him, when we were at some distance from the house, to find on your return a daughter so amiable as yours.' 'You are right,' answered he, 'my daughter is the happiness of my life, but perhaps it is owing to her that I often experience fear and inquietude. Every day rises to me without a cloud, and the sun seems to withdraw his rays only to invite me to repose. When I am on the summit of the mountain which commands this vast plain, I see nothing above me. The appearance of no other man affords me cause of humiliation. I give to my country, without murmuring, the tribute it exacts; but the Author of nature is the only being I humble myself before. I do not tremble at his power, because I know him to be just: I do not pray for riches or abundance; but I pray that he may watch over my daughter, and save her from the effects of that violent passion which brings only tears and misery in its train. She is now at that age when the fascinating voice of love may be heard. She will then probably depart far from her father; she will feel a listlessness in this retreat, which will no longer have charms for her. You know that the country is inhabited only by mercenary labourers. I should not chuse among them a husband for my daughter. When I am no more, shall she return to the city, and expose to its inhabitants charms faded in vain hope, and useless ambition? This it is, which often damps my joy, and interrupts my happiness.'

As he thus spoke, we came to the road which leads to my village. I promised, on parting with him, to pay him frequent visits, and fortify my mind by his; but some days after I was obliged to go to Paris. In the midst of its pleasures and luxuries, I could not help envying the lot of this philosopher. How much pain and degradation would these wretches avoid if they would seek from nature that which the rich and proud refuse to their hopes and their flatteries! Would that men respected themselves and the beauty and virtue of independence, and degraded not their being by a life of servility! Has a man a wife and family? Let him not fear. The earth will support them, and its support can cease only when industry ceases. In the little history I have given, the reader will find the portrait of a true philosopher, who has learnt that riches consist in moderate desires, justified by nature and virtue, and accomplished by assiduity and industry.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Rudiments of Political Science, Part I. containing Elementary Principles: With an Appendix. By Angus Macauley, A.M. 8vo. 6s. Boards. *Egerton.*

THE author of this work considers politics as a science, depending on a chain of general doctrines, which may be fairly deduced from just principles, and is susceptible of rational proof; and therefore he differs widely from those, who

who would wholly exclude from politics every degree of abſtract reaſoning. On the other hand, he thinks that various evils may appear to have ariſen from the practice of running into the oppoſite extreme, and truſting too much to abſtract principles. The danger attending this extreme is, that often the poſitions are erroneous, but that ſtill oftener the deductions from them are falſe. Several ſpeculative ſyſtems, he tells us, might be pointed out, which are not only wrong in theory, but are, in their obvious tendency, hoſtile to human happineſs; and any attempts, which have ever been made to reduce them to practice, would be found, on fair examination, to have produced conſiderable miſchief.

Our limits prevent us following this writer at large through his plan; upon the whole, however, he appears to be an advocate for abſtract reaſoning in politics. We ſhall tranſcribe a ſhort paragraph on political reſiſtance.

"Some contend, that it often becomes the right and the duty of men to oppoſe the civil magiſtrate, and reſiſt political rulers; whilſt others reprobate every degree of political reſiſtance, as involving the higheſt criminality. The partiſans of theſe oppoſite opinions have endeavoured to found their reſpective doctrines on principles which are evidently juſt; and they mutually deduce conſequences which are inconteſtibly abſurd, from the doctrine of their opponents."

Theſe two opinions he thus labours to reconcile:

"The true definition of political reſiſtance is, *an oppoſition by force to rightful political authority*. Reſiſtance, thus defined, muſt be univerſally criminal. It is the employment of force againſt right. If this definition were generally adopted, the expreſſion, "right of reſiſtance," would be exploded from political language; and "crime of reſiſtance" would be ſubſtituted in its place. Let us connect this definition with the principle eſtabliſhed in the preceding chapter. Whoever reſiſts the government, which has been eſtabliſhed by conſent of the political community, or which exiſts under the ſanction of its approbation or acquieſcence, muſt ever be held criminal: he exerts violence againſt rightful authority. At the ſame time, let it be recollected, that it is incumbent on all political communities, ſeverally to chooſe the forms of government, which they may conceive to be beſt adapted to promote their political happineſs; or to change a bad conſtitution for a better, whenever ſo deſirable an alteration can be prudently effected. This obligation is an obvious deduction from the principle already laid down, that the conſent of the community excluſively confers the right of civil government. It is alſo evident, that if any political rulers ſhould forcibly oppoſe the accompliſhment of the manifeſt deſire of a community to reform its conſtitution: they would treſpaſs againſt the political right of the community: they would be guilty of that reſiſtance which has been ſhewn to be univerſally criminal. Thus, on the one hand, thoſe, who exerciſe the powers of a government founded on conſent, have an undoubted right, relative to the conduct of every member of the community, to that ſubmiſſion, fidelity, and loyalty, which the ends of civil government require to be regarded as duties of general obligation. But, on the other hand, the rulers of a ſtate are under a ſimilar obligation to ſubmit to the will of the community, from the conſent of which they derive all their right of authority. Thoſe two doctrines, therefore, being fundamentally juſt, although apparently incompatible, are fully reconciled. Individual reſiſtance is univerſally reprobated: yet the right of political communities is fully maintained.

"This explanation appears liable to no ſolid objection. The more zealous friends of ſubordination cannot object to the inferences, which are clearly deducible from the principle of the ſupreme right of political communities, without being involved in ſome of the abſurdities expoſed in the preceding chapter. On the other hand, the moſt ſtrenuous aſſerter of the rights of political communities cannot reject the doctrine which inculcates the duty of ſubmiſſion to rightful authority, without incurring the imputation of aiming at the introduction of univerſal anarchy."

The Economy of Nature explained and illuſtrated on the Principles of Modern Philoſophy. By G. Gregory, D. D. Joint Evening Preacher at the Foundling Hoſpital. With Forty-ſix plates. *J. Johnſon.*

WE announce with pleaſure the publication of a work which has long been

a deſideratum to ſtudents; a work which communicates the important diſcoveries in natural knowledge in an entertaining manner, and which preſents to general readers an eaſy explanation of the moſt curious phenomena which continually fall under the obſervation of mankind. To acquire ſuch information is not only agreeable, but profitable, as by ſhewing the connexion, utility, and mutual dependence of the works of the Creator, it converts idle wonder into devout admiration, and raiſes an impregnable bulwark againſt the aſſaults of Atheiſm.

Dr G. commences his work with a general account of the properties of matter, and concludes the Firſt Book with the ſubject of magnetiſm. In the Second Book the nature and properties of that active and univerſal agent, heat, or fire, are conſidered. After giving a hiſtory of opinions and diſcoveries, both ancient and modern, with reſpect to fire, he completes the ſubject by a full account of the doctrines by which Dr Black has deſervedly gained ſo much reputation. In the Third Book the diſcoveries relative to light and colours are brought down to the preſent time. In explaining the laws of viſion, the eye is conſidered as an optical inſtrument, which gives occaſion to remark ſuch defects in that organ as may be relieved by glaſſes. The ſtructure of the various ſorts of microſcopes and teleſcopes is conſidered, and the principles are explained on which theſe inſtruments are capable of improving ſo wonderfully the powers of viſion. This book contains many pleaſing relations reſpecting the more ſtriking phenomena of light and colours. The ſubject of optics is treated with accuracy and ability; but in ſome parts will prove rather unintereſting to perſons not acquainted with the mathematics. The Fourth Book treats of electricity and electrical phenomena, thunder and lightning, water-ſpouts, meteors, the aurora borealis, &c. The Fifth Book relates to air, and is particularly important.

On the diſcoveries which have been made with reſpect to the properties of the elaſtic fluids principally depend thoſe vaſt improvements in chemical and philoſophical knowledge which have for ſome years paſt ſo much engaged the attention of ſcientific men. We have no heſitation in ſaying that the work before us contains the beſt account of the different ſpecies of air which has yet been preſented to the public. In this book are included the elaſticity and weight of the atmoſphere, with their remarkable effects, the nature of ſound, the cauſes of winds, and the atmoſpherical phenomena; together with an account of the prognoſtics of the weather, as far as they have been aſcertained. It alſo explains the principles on which balloons aſcend into the higher regions of the atmoſphere.

Minerals are the ſubject of the Sixth Book, which leads to the ſtructure of the earth, and the ſtriking effects of volcanoes and earthquakes. In this part of the work the new chemical doctrines are better applied in explaining the changes which mineral ſubſtances undergo than what we have yet ſeen. Water is the ſubject of the Seventh Book, and from the various ſtates and circumſtances in which it is found, forms an intereſting ſubject of inquiry. The Eighth Book treats, pretty largely, of vegetation, the ſtructure of vegetables, and the properties of vegetable ſubſtances. The Ninth Book, for almoſt the whole of which our author acknowledges himſelf indebted to Dr Belcher, of Maidſtone, treats of the ſtructure and functions of animals. The anatomical part is accurate, but in ſome parts more minute, than, perhaps, the plan of the work required. The phyſiology is entertaining, and might have been prolonged with advantage. The Tenth and laſt Book gives a conciſe and judicious view of the human mind. That the Doctor has not embraced the pernicious tenets of what is called the new philoſophy, will appear from the following extract:

"That the doctrine of the aſſociation of ideas ſhould, in the mind of any viſionary writer, have ever been connected with the fatal neceſſity of human actions, is, I muſt confeſs, to me a matter of ſurprize. Miſerable, indeed, muſt be the ſtate of man, if he was endued with no power of regulating or directing the train of his ideas; if they muſt flow for ever in one neceſſary, unbroken channel, or if external objects alone were to dictate to us what to think. It is obvious, that if this was the caſe, there could be no variety, and ſcarcely any change in the purſuits of men: the thoughts muſt flow from each other in one uninterrupted ſeries, and man could not

not be an accountable, and scarcely a rational creature.

"It is, however, plain, that we have a power of interrupting the train of thought, of dwelling more intently upon particular ideas, and even of occasionally diverting our reflections and contemplations into new channels; and this power alone is sufficient, in my opinion, to constitute man a free agent. Indeed, those writers who contend most for the doctrine of a fatal necessity, are among the first to recommend an application to study and the cultivation of the mind; whereas, if the mind is endued with no spontaneous energy whatever, no self-directing agency, surely such a recommendation is incompliment and absurd.

"On any question of serious importance, such fatal reasoning should be admitted with the utmost caution; and yet a fanciful and puerile analogy has been called in to the aid of an argument, which cannot be supported by positive proof. Motive and action in morals, have been compared to cause and effect in physics. That some motive in the mind precedes every human action is certain, and thus far the analogy is just; but the motive may as well be in the will itself, as the mere result of any external cause. If, indeed, the analogy was true in all its parts, a human being would be altogether as subject to the laws of inert matter as a block of marble or of wood. Whatever is subject to an absolute necessity, can never be the incipient cause, or the beginning of motion or action of any kind; it must be altogether under the command and direction of external objects; it must be altogether inert or passive, having no principle of action in itself. On this account, as I before intimated, there would be much more uniformity in the actions of men, if they were subject to a fatal influence, than there appears to be; there would no difficulty in deciding what must be their conduct in any given circumstances.

"A freedom of deliberating, chusing, and determining upon things, is what every man feels in himself*. It is the dictate of nature and common sense;

* As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds; where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at liberty."—Locke's Essay, B. II. c. 21.

one of the first perfections we have of the operations of our own minds. It does not lie with us, therefore, to prove that the human mind is free; but it lies with the opponents of liberty to *prove that it is not free*; and this ought to be done upon direct, positive, experimental evidence; and not upon fanciful analogies or conjecture.

"The only argument which the fatalists have ever been able to adduce which at all bears upon the point, is this—that men act from motives, and these motives are dependent upon situation and external circumstances. This, then, is really the point at issue between the fatalists, and the advocates for the free agency of man. The former suppose the influence of motives from external causes to be absolute and unlimited; the latter allow the influence of motives to a certain extent, but they deny that it is absolute and unlimited.

"In the present state of human knowledge, it is, indeed, a species of dogmatism not to be endured, to pretend precisely to ascertain how far the influence of external motives extends over the mind of man. That external causes should have a certain weight and influence with us, is certainly consistent with the wisdom of Divine Providence, and consistent with that order and regularity which he has every where diffused. If men were to act entirely independent of all influence, from external causes and circumstances, the world would be an entire scene of confusion and disorder; if, on the contrary, they were endued with no power of choice or deliberation, the whole would be an inanimate uniform mass, subject to certain and definite laws, as much as inert matter. Man, from his natural relation to external things, from that wonderful connexion which exists between the body and the mind, is subject to a certain influence from situation and circumstances; but there is still in his own mind a power of reflecting, deliberating and deciding upon his motives and conduct.

"Another argument in favour of fatality is deduced from the prescience of the Deity. "If God foreknows all things, (it is alledged) then every event must be predetermined." But this argument rests upon the same presumptuous foundation as the preceding, which would positively determine the precise degree

degree of *influence* that external cauſes muſt have upon the mind of man. Dogmatiſm certainly never was the road to truth, and is utterly inconſiſtent with that modeſty and humility, which is the very characteriſtic of a real Philoſopher. The preſcience of the Deity! Who will dare to ſay that he is able to define it? Who will dare to alledge that he underſtands every particular circumſtance and attribute of the Divine exiſtence? To ſay that God *cannot* exerciſe his own powers in that way which is moſt agreeable to the ends that infinite wiſdom propoſes, and infinite goodneſs would dictate, is to define and limit omnipotence! and to affirm that God cannot conſtitute man a free agent, *cannot* in this inſtance diſpenſe with his own preſcience, is to ſay, that God is not omnipotent. This was long my own opinion, and I was happy to hear it confirmed by the excellent and judicious Dr Henry More, whoſe ſentiments on this ſubject were pointed out to me by a friend. "It is true (ſays he) we cannot otherwiſe think of God's *fore-knowledge*, but as being every way clear and perfect, and without poſſibility of error, as to thoſe objects about which he judges or pronounces. And ſurely he does always judge and determine of things according as they are; that is to ſay, of a contingent thing as it is contingent; and of a neceſſary thing as it is neceſſary. Whence it comes to paſs, that thoſe things which are contingent, and proceed from a free principle of action, are allowed to be ſeen by God's preſcience.

"But not to confine God's *omniſcience* within narrower, nor aſcribe to it wider bounds than we do to his *omnipotence*, which all ſuppoſe to be an ability to do whatever implies not a contradiction; I will diſpatch the difficulty in a few words, by ſaying, that *the fore knowledge of contingent* effects, which proceed from *a free principle of acting*, does either imply a contradiction, or it does not. If it does imply a contradiction, then ſuch effects are not the objects of God's *omniſcience*, nor determined by it, nor rightly ſuppoſed to be determined at all. But if it does not imply a contradiction, then we actually confeſs, that *divine preſcience*, and *human freewill*, are not inconſiſtent, but that they may ſtand together.

"The moſt deciſive argument, however, againſt the fataliſts, is, the extravagant concluſions to which this gloomy and comfortleſs doctrine leads, and the horrible conſequence which are attached to it. If man is a *neceſſary* agent, he cannot poſſibly be an accountable being; for how prepoſterous is the thought, how inconſiſtent would it be with every principle of juſtice, to puniſh any being whatever, or in any degree, for what he could not have avoided? In a theological view, therefore, this doctrine appears to conduct directly to atheiſm; for we cannot conceive of the Deity in ſuch a manner as to ſuppoſe him wantonly cruel or unjuſt. To ſay that future puniſhments are not to be (as the orthodox party conceive) eternal in their duration, does not remove the difficulty; to puniſh *at all* for involuntary offences, is cruelty and injuſtice. The ſyſtem of free agency, on the contrary, is conſiſtent with all the attributes of God, and is highly conſolatory and inſtructive to man. This ſyſtem reſts upon the cleareſt baſis of juſtice. Man is created free; he has good and evil placed before him, with the ſtrongeſt and moſt conciliating motives in the Chriſtian diſpenſation to purſue the one, and to avoid the other. If he perverſely takes the wrong courſe, and proves incorrigibly wicked, every principle of reaſon and equity ſanctions the juſtice of his puniſhment. Into the nature of that puniſhment, it is not my preſent buſineſs to inquire. It will doubtleſs be ſuch as to ſatisfy infinite juſtice, yet tempered by the ſweet and ſalutary exerciſe of infinite mercy.

"If the divine laws are thus outraged by the prepoſterous hypotheſis of a fatal neceſſity, human laws, I fear, will not ſtand upon a much firmer foundation. To puniſh any criminal for an error which he could not avoid, is certainly not only cruel, but wicked in the extreme: and yet ſuch muſt be the caſe, if the doctrine of the fataliſts is true".

"In the courſe of a very few years, it will fairly be aſcribed, that a book has been lately publiſhed on this very principle, and the argument of the author is briefly this: "Man is a neceſſary agent, he is therefore not an accountable being; his actions are all determined by his ſituation and circumſtances, taking in amongſt theſe his education and the degree of knowledge he has been enabled to acquire. What are called *crimes* therefore are only *miſtakes*, perfectly in-

"On the whole, it is the part of true philosophy to avoid equally the dangerous extremes of an arrogant dogmatism, which pretends, like the ignorant opponents of Socrates, to know every thing, and of that perplexing scepticism which would deprive the human understanding of capacity and intelligence. As finite beings, many facts are necessarily placed beyond the reach of our researches. They are neither suited to our faculties, nor our situation in this life; and where we have no basis of fact on which to reason, error will generally be the consequence of our indulging in visionary speculations.

"To console us for this deficiency, we may still remark, with satisfaction and gratitude, that if much is concealed, much is also known. There is an immense fund of practical knowledge perfectly within the grasp of our faculties. There is scarcely any human species, which, to know it well, is not sufficient to employ the most protracted existence of man. It will be more consistent with happiness, as well as with modesty, to acquaint ourselves with these, before we launch into the unfathomable abyss of metaphysical speculation; nor, indeed, can any thing be more disgusting, than to hear a loquacious disputant, who is unacquainted with the plainest and most useful branches of knowledge, presuming to arraign the appointments of omniscience, to "rejudge his justice," to annihilate the intellectual, and to confuse and disturb the moral world. Much greater is his merit, much sounder is his judgment, who fabricates the simplest machine, or plans or executes the plainest undertaking, that may be practically useful to mankind.

"Yet we may innocently amuse our curiosity; we may innocently gratify our thirst of knowledge; we may innocently exercise our faculties. But let us, in the name of reason, exercise them on their proper objects: let us seek for knowledge where it is really to be found; let our curiosity employ itself where fact, experiment, and observation, may lead to some certain conclusion. The book of nature is open to us; the material world is displayed for our inspection, and for our improvement; the intellectual world is covered with an almost impenetrable veil. What God has chosen to reveal of himself in the Holy Scriptures, may be easily comprehended; what he has chosen for the present to keep in reserve, no mortal efforts will ever be able to develope. The simplest and most unlearned person who studies with a pure heart, and an undepraved mind, the Sacred Volume, is practically wise; the brightest understanding, the most exalted genius, who attempts to go beyond it, becomes inevitably a fool."

The style is every where accurate and perspicuous, and, in some parts, elegant and impressive. The author seems to take a pleasure in instructing; and no person desirous of knowledge, can read the whole of this work, without finding some parts calculated either to improve or amuse him.

A Residence in France during the Years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795; described in a series of Letters from an English Lady: With general and incidental Remarks on the French Character and Manners. Prepared for the Press by John Gifford, Esq; Author of the History of France, Letter to Lord Lauderdale, &c. In two vols. 8vo. 14s. boards. *Longman.*

THERE is nothing in which men more frequently impose upon themselves, than in judging of the truth or falsehood of principles from their influence upon the state of society. The rule itself, indeed, provided it were fairly and accurately applied, might be of use; for it will not be disputed, that those opinions are most likely to be true, which, on the whole, produce beneficial effects; and *vice versa*.

By whom these letters are written, we are not informed; but the writer represents the general condition of the French nation as beyond conception wretched; through the whole of this severe contest it is maintained, that the great majority of the French nation have been, in their hearts, friends to the old establishment, both in church and state; and the cus-

involuntary on his part, and he therefore (whether he is a thief, a murderer, or a parricide) *ought not to be punished*, but *instructed* and reasoned with. As no criminal ought to be punished, all laws or regulations must be perfectly nugatory in society, and even pernicious; marriage is law, and therefore it is pernicious, and ought to be abolished. It is happy for the cause of truth when such books are published; for if the sarcastic genius of a Swift could have more effectually burlesqued the doctrine of necessity, I am no judge of irony."

toms, habits, and manners of the people of France are exhibited, both in general deſcriptions, frequently repeated, and in minute details, as altogether ridiculous and deſpicable.—We ſhall give ſome ſpecimens.

The ſtate of knowledge in France in the year 1792, is thus deſcribed:

"I think I may venture to pronounce, from my own obſervation, and that of others, whoſe judgment, and occaſions of exerciſing it, give weight to their opinions, that the generality of the French, who have read a little, are mere pedants, nearly unacquainted with modern nations, their commercial and political relations, their internal laws, characters, or manners. Their ſtudies are chiefly confined to Rollin and Plutarch, the deiſtical works of Voltaire, and the viſionary politics of Jean Jaques. Hence they amuſe their hearers with alluſions to Cæſar and Lycurgus, the Rubicon, and Thermopylæ. Hence they pretend to be too enlightened for belief, and deſpiſe all governments not founded on the *contrat ſocial*, or the *profeſſion de foi*. They are an age removed from the uſeful literature and general information of the middle claſſes in our own country—they talk familiarly of Sparta and Lacedemon, and have about the ſame idea of Ruſſia as they have of Caffraria."

From Arras our traveller writes as follows, concerning the ſtate of the French people, with reſpect to domeſtic convenience:

"Our countrymen who viſit France for the firſt time—their imaginations filled with the epithets which the vanity of one nation has appropriated, and the indulgence of the other ſanctioned—are aſtoniſhed to find this "land of elegance," this refined people, extremely inferior to the Engliſh, in all the arts that miniſter to the comfort and accommodation of life. They are ſurpriſed to find themſelves ſtarved by the intruſion of all the wind of heaven, or ſmothered by volumes of ſmoke—that no lock will either open or ſhut—that the drawers are all immoveable—and that neither chairs nor tables can be preſerved in equilibrium. In vain do they inquire for a thouſand conveniences which to them ſeem indiſpenſible; they are not to be procured, or even their uſe is unknown: and at length, after a reſidence in a ſcore of houſes, in all of which they obſerve the ſame deficiencies, they begin to grow ſceptical, to doubt the pretended ſuperiority of France, and, perhaps for the firſt time, do juſtice to their own unaſſuming country. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that if the chimnies ſmoke, they are uſually ſurrounded by marble; that the unſtable chair is often covered with ſilk; and that if a room be cold, it is plentifully decked with gilding, pictures, and glaſſes. In ſhort, a French houſe is generally more ſhowy than convenient, and ſeldom conveys that idea of domeſtic comfort which is the luxury of a Engliſhman.

"I obſerved, that the moſt prevailing ornaments here are family portraits: almoſt every dwelling, even among the lower tradeſmen, is peopled with theſe enſigns of vanity; and the painters employed on theſe occaſions, however deficient in other requiſites of their art, ſeem to have an unfortunate knack at preſerving likeneſſes. Heads powdered even whiter than the originals, laced waiſtcoats, enormous lappets, and countenances all ingeniouſly diſpoſed ſo as to ſmile at each other, encumber the wainſcot, and diſtreſs the unlucky viſitor, who is obliged to bear teſtimony to the reſemblance. When one ſees whole rooms filled with theſe figures, one cannot help reflecting on the goodneſs of Providence, which thus diſtributes ſelf-love, in proportion as it denies thoſe gifts that excite the admiration of others.

"You muſt not underſtand what I have ſaid on the furniture of French houſes, as applying to thoſe of the nobility or people of extraordinary fortunes, becauſe they are enabled to add the conveniences of other countries to the luxuries of their own. Yet even theſe, in my opinion, have not the uniform elegance of an Engliſh habitation; there is always ſome diſparity between the workmanſhip and the materials; ſome mixture of ſplendor and clumſineſs, and a want of what the painters call *keeping*; but the houſes of the gentry, the leſſer nobleſſe, and merchants, are for the moſt part as I have deſcribed—abounding in ſilk, marble, glaſſes, and pictures; but ill finiſhed, dirty, and deficient in articles of real uſe. I ſhould, however, notice, that genteel people are cleaner here than in the interior parts of the kingdom. The floors are, in general, of oak, or ſometimes of brick; but they are always rubbed bright, and have not that filthy appearance which

ſo often diſguſts one in French houſes."

The idea entertained by this writer, of the heads of the republican parties in France, at the cloſe of the year 1792, will be ſeen in the following paſſage:

"I know not if you rightly underſtand theſe party diſtinctions among a ſet of men, whom you muſt regard as united in the common cauſe of eſtabliſhing a republic in France, but you have ſometimes had occaſion to remark in England, that many very amicably concur in the accompliſhment of a work, who differ extremely about the participation of its advantages; and that is already the caſe with the Convention. Thoſe who at preſent poſſeſs all the power, and are infinitely the ſtrongeſt, are wits, moraliſts, and philoſophers *by profeſſion*, having Briſſot, Roland, Petion, Condorcet, &c. at their head; their opponents are adventurers of a more deſperate caſt, who make up by violence what they want in numbers, and are led by Robeſpierre, Danton, Chabot, &c. &c. The only diſtinction of theſe parties is, I believe, that the firſt are vain and ſyſtematical hypocrites, who have originally corrupted the minds of the people by viſionary and inſidious doctrines, and now maintain their ſuperiority by artifice and intrigue: their opponents, equally wicked, and more daring, juſtify that turpitude which the others ſeek to diſguiſe, and appear almoſt as bad as they are. The credulous people are duped by both; while the cunning of the one, and the vehemence of the other, alternately prevail."

The pretenſions of the French nation to politeneſs are thus canvaſſed and rejected:

"It is obſervable, that we examine leſs ſcrupulouſly the pretenſions of a nation to any particular excellence, than we do thoſe of an individual. The reaſon of this is, probably, that our ſelf-love is as much gratified by admitting the one, as in rejecting the other. When we allow the claims of a whole people, we are flattered with the idea of being above narrow prejudices, and of poſſeſſing an enlarged and liberal mind; but if a ſingle individual arrogate to himſelf any excluſive ſuperiority, our own pride immediately becomes oppoſed to his, and we ſeem but to vindicate our judgment in degrading ſuch preſumption. I can conceive no other cauſes for our having ſo long acquieſced in the claims of the French to pre-eminent good-breeding, in an age when, I believe, no perſon acquainted with both nations can diſcover any thing to juſtify them. If indeed politeneſs conſiſted in the repetition of a certain *routine* of phraſes, unconnected with the mind or action, I might be obliged to decide againſt our country; but while decency makes a part of good manners, or feeling is preferable to a mechanical jargon, I am inclined to think the Engliſh have a merit more than they have hitherto aſcribed to themſelves. Do not ſuppoſe, however, that I am going to deſcant on the old imputations of "French flattery," and "French inſincerity;" for I am far from concluding that civil behaviour gives one a right to expect kind offices, or that a man is falſe becauſe he pays a compliment, and refuſes a ſervice: I only wiſh to infer, that an impertinence is not leſs an impertinence becauſe it is accompanied by a certain ſet of words, and that a people, who are indelicate to exceſs, cannot properly be denominated "*a polite people.*"

"A French man or woman, with no other apology than "*permettez moi,*" will take a book out of your hand, look over any thing you are reading, and aſk you a thouſand queſtions relative to your moſt private concerns—they will enter your room, even your bedchamber, without knocking, place themſelves between you and the fire, or take hold of your clothes to gueſs what they coſt, and they deem theſe acts of rudeneſs ſufficiently qualified by "*Je demande bien de pardons.*" They are fully convinced that the Engliſh all eat with their knives, and I have often heard this diſcuſſed with much ſelf-complacency by thoſe who uſually ſhared the labours of the repaſt between a fork and their fingers. Our cuſtom alſo of uſing water-glaſſes after dinner, is an object of particular cenſure; yet whoever dines at a French table muſt frequently obſerve that many of the gueſts might benefit by ſuch ablutions, and their napkins always teſtify that ſome previous application would be by no means ſuperfluous. Nothing is more common than to hear phyſical derangements, diſorders, and their remedies, expatiated upon by the parties concerned, amidſt a room full of people, and that with ſo much minuteneſs of deſcription, that a foreigner without being very faſtidious, is apt to

feel very unpleaſant ſympathies. There are ſcarcely any of the ceremonies of a lady's toilette more a myſtery to one ſex than the other, and men and their wives, who ſcarcely eat at the ſame table, are in this reſpect groſsly familiar. The converſation in moſt ſocieties partakes of this indecency, and the manners of an Engliſh female are in danger of becoming contaminated, while ſhe is only endeavouring to ſuffer without pain the cuſtoms of thoſe ſhe has been taught to conſider as models of politeneſs.

"Whether you examine the French in their houſes or in public, you are every where ſtricken with the ſame want of delicacy, propriety, and cleanlineſs. The ſtreets are moſtly ſo filthy, that it is perilous to approach the walls. The inſides of the churches are often diſguſting, in ſpite of the advertiſements that are placed in them to requeſt the forbearance of phthiſical perſons: the ſervice does not prevent thoſe who attend, from going to and fro with the ſame irreverence as if the church were empty, and, in the moſt ſolemn part of the maſs, a woman is ſuffered to importune you for a *liard*, as the price of the chair you ſit on. At the theatres, an actor or actreſs frequently coughs and expectorates on the ſtage, in a manner one ſhould think highly unpardonable before one's moſt intimate friend in England, though this habit is very common to all the French. The inns abound with filth of every kind, and though the owners of them are generally civil enough, their notions of what is decent are ſo very different from ours, that an Engliſh traveller is not ſoon reconciled to them. In ſhort, it would be impoſſible to enumerate all that, in my opinion, excludes the French from the character of a well-bred people. Swift, who ſeems to have been gratified by the contemplation of phyſical impurity, might have done the ſubject juſtice; but I confeſs I am not diſpleaſed to feel that, after my long and frequent reſidences in France, I am ſtill unqualified. So little are theſe people ſuſceptible of delicacy, propriety, and decency, that they do not even uſe the words in the ſame ſenſe we do, nor have they others expreſſive of the meaning. But if they are deficient in the external forms of politeneſs, they are infinitely more ſo in that politeneſs which may be called mental. The ſimple and unerring rule of never preferring one's ſelf, is, to them, more difficult of comprehenſion than the moſt difficult problem: in ſmall things as well as great, their own intereſt, their own gratification, is their leading principle; and the cold flexibility which enables them to clothe this ſelfiſh ſyſtem in "fair forms," is what they call politeneſs."

The following is the writer's picture of a day as uſually paſſed in France, by thoſe who have eaſy fortunes, and no particular employment:

"The ſocial aſſemblage of a whole family in the morning, as in England, is not very common, for the French do not generally breakfaſt: when they do it, it is without form, and on fruit, bread, wine and water, or ſometimes coffee; but tea is ſcarcely ever uſed, except by the ſick. The morning is, therefore, paſſed with little intercourſe, and in extreme diſhabille. The men loiter, fiddle, work tapeſtry, and ſometimes read, in a *robe de chambre*, or a jacket and *pantaloons*; while the ladies, equipped only in a ſhort manteau and petticoat, viſit their birds, knit, or more frequently idle away the forenoon without doing any thing. It is not cuſtomary to walk or make viſits before dinner, and if, by chance, any one calls, he is received in the bed-chamber. At half paſt one or two they dine, but without altering the negligence of their apparel, and the buſineſs of the toilette does not begin till immediately after the repaſt. About four, viſits of ceremony begin, and may be made till ſix or ſeven, according to the ſeaſon; but thoſe who intend paſſing an evening at any particular houſe, go before ſix, and the card-parties generally finiſh between eight and nine. People then adjourn to their ſupper engagements, which are more common than thoſe for dinner, and are, for the moſt part, in different places, and conſidered as a ſeparate thing from the earlier amuſements of the evening. They keep better hours than the Engliſh, moſt families being in bed by half paſt ten. The theatres are alſo regulated by theſe ſober habits, and the dramatic repreſentations are uſually over by nine."

Donald Bane, Lord of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſles, an Heroic Poem, in Three Books. By George Skene, Eſq; 2s. 6d. *Robinſons.*

THE poem now before us is dedicat-

ed to the Earl of Fife, to whom the author ſeems to be under obligations: and we may fairly ſay, it is not an unworthy offering. Whether it proceeds from the difficulty which occurs, or the labour required, in this higher ſtile of verſe, or whether from the more immediate intereſt of tranſitory and political ſubjects, it ſeldom falls to our lot to review any thing like an original Epic Poem. The preſent, therefore, which is by no means deficient in merit, deſerves our attention. The author ſays, in a ſhort preface, that the poem is founded upon the *remembrance* of an old hiſtorical manuſcript, preſerved at the family ſeat of Mr Skene, of Skene, late Member of Parliament for the County of Aberdeen in North Britain. We know that the Lord of the Hebrides had a fort of kingly power, and more than once invaded Scotland; but hiſtory affords no evidence to decide upon the authenticity of many particulars relative to theſe invaſions. Nevertheleſs, they are on that account, perhaps, more proper ſubjects for the poet, to whom ſuch licence of imagination has ever been allowed. Donald Bane, the hero of the piece, is a proud and gigantic warrior, whoſe inflexible reſolution, invincible courage, and ſavage cruelty, inſpire terror. The attachment of theſe barbarous Iſlanders to their Lord, notwithſtanding his fierce and tyrannical government, is a lively inſtance that valour is the higheſt, if not the ſole, virtue, ſeen by theſe unpoliſhed people. Upon the whole, we have read this poem with conſiderable pleaſure: the ſtile is generally elevated, and ſometimes pathetic, particularly in the beautiful epiſode of the loves of Pitfour and Flora. The contraſt between the unwieldy courage of Machachlan, and the aſtoniſhing activity of the ſmall body, but great ſpirit of Fraſer, is well imagined. The ſoft hearted Malcolm, the extreme old age of the temperate and hardy Sutherland, and the warriors Macduff and Douglas, variouſly engage our attention.

As a ſpecimen we ſhall tranſcribe the author's deſcription of the firſt impreſſion of love upon a youthful mind.

Meantime the beauteous Flora, left alone,
Loſt all her chearfulneſs; and for the crowd
Of her attendants choſe the ſilent ſhade
Of ſolitude; or ſpent the livelong day
In wandering penſive on the crankled ſhore,
And ſighing to the ſea, or venting loud
Her virgin wiſhes. Oft the ſtranger's ſhape,
And countenance ſerene, and manly mind,
As when he ſmil'd beneath the falling ſword
Of her incenſed Sire, roſe to her view
In all the pride of beauty, when her ſoul
Sunk under the ſoft ſympathy. Aloud
She call'd upon him ſolitary; none
But heaven was privy to her love-lorn heart,
And its lamentings borne upon the winds
That ſadly pitied her, and ſighed for ſorrow.
But when encircled with the giddy train
Of eaſy hearts, ſhe hung her ſilent head,
And like a lily drooping with the weight
Of dewy tears, abſtracted and alone
Amid the multitude ſhe ſtood forlorn.
One day, as was her cuſtom, wandering far
Upon the ſandy beech, beſeeching heaven
For ſuch a mate as fancy formed Pitfour,
She reached the foot of a ſtupendous rock,
Whoſe top was circled with the clouds, and baſe
Beat by the ſea, and weary ſat her down
To think of love and feel delightful pangs,
Which ne'er till now her maiden heart had known.
She ſat, and often wip'd the ſtarting tear,
While gazing on the rude waves, unperceiv'd
Surrounding her, ſo quickly flowed the tide.
With vacant eye ſhe gaz'd, and wept, nor from
Her trance of love awoke, until ſhe found
Upon a craggy piece of rock herſelf
Amid the ocean ſeated: like the Queen
Of Love ſhe look'd, ſweet offſpring of the waves—
More Goddeſs than the Goddeſs——for ſhe crown'd
With innocence and chaſtity the charms
Of beauty bright as her's.—Unlike the garb
Of courtly painted dames, the mantle was
Of tartan which ſhe wore, and braided neat
Her auburn treſſes upward, Dian-like,
Were plaited carefully; her ſwelling cheek,
Where health and beauty revelled late, had loſt
The dimpled ſmile of eaſe and mirth, and gain'd
A more enchanting look, ſerene and grave,
Of ſenſibility, and youthful care
In love; her eye, ſo brilliant lately beaming,
Was ſwiming now in tears; her ſlender neck
And arms acroſs like poliſhed marble ſhone
And glitter'd; graceful hung her ſnowy robe
Down to her knee, and there untied unveil'd
Her naked limbs, two ivory pillars formed
With elegance;——ſweet nature void of art!

The end or deſign of the poem is announced in the firſt three lines: it is, to reſcue from oblivion the warlike deeds of Donald Bane. In the moſt celebrated Epic

Epic poems, beſides a ſtory or fable, there is a moral, or important truth that reſults from the whole. Such a moral, in this beautiful little poem, is wanting, or, at leaſt not apparent. It does not indeed profeſs to be an Epic poem, although it poſſeſſes moſt of the features of that ſpecies of compoſition: a drama going on and preſented to our view in lively colours, though deſcribed by the poet, not the ſpeeches and deeds of the actors. Donald Bane, of gigantic ſtature and force, lofty courage, and the ſon of a king, was a fit hero for the times in which he lived. Other heroes of different character are introduced and well ſupported. Mr Skene has formed his taſte and ſtyle on the model of Homer among the Ancients, and Milton among the Moderns. He has a juſt taſte for what is amiable, as well as heroic, in human nature. The muſic and harmony of his verſification cannot be exceeded.

L. R.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR*.

Mr Skene, author of Donald Bane, an Epic poem, &c. is well known in North Britain for his unconquerable attachment to the Hon. Mrs Duff. When that lady left her friends and every thing to fly to his arms, many arts and perſuaſions were uſed to ſeparate them and prevent their marriage. Among the reſt, two Clegymen of Edinburgh, relations of the Lover, who was then only nineteen years of age, were employed to diſſuade him. After many vain ſolicitations, he at laſt conſented to hear their arguments. They met him near the palace of Holyrood Houſe, and, he walking between them, they plied him, one after another, with all their rhetoric, for a ſummer's day; during which time the youthful Lover appeared extremely attentive to their arguments, and preſerved a profound ſilence till they had entirely walked round the City of Edinburgh with its ſuburbs, and arrived at the place from whence they ſet out. At this time the reverend preachers thought they had gained their point. But the Lover broke ſilence thus: "Gentlemen, we are juſt where we ſet out—

To ſlight ſuch goodly ſermons gives me pain,
But verily I ſay they are in vain,"

and bowing retired. The divines from that day gave up their purpoſe, writing that it was needleſs to talk to a young man who would give no reaſon for his conduct, and diſregarded the reaſons of others. The Lovers were ſoon after married; and we are happy to hear that the lady has made a moſt exemplary wife.

* We give theſe upon the authority of a London periodical publication.

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We ſhall tranſcribe the contents of this volume, that our readers may judge of the labours of this Society. Amongſt a diverſity of ſubjects, treated by various hands, ſome will no doubt poſſeſs more merit than others. Upon the whole, however, we cannot praiſe the ſubjects of theſe eſſays, or deem them generally intereſting.

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The immediate occaſion of the preſent learned performance, was an account of a ſhower of ſtones, which fell in Tuſcany on the 16th of June 1794. The account was tranſmitted from Italy with ſuch particular details and atteſtations, as almoſt to remove all doubt of the reality of the circumſtance. From Mr King's narration, abridged from a pamphlet written by the Abbate Ambroſe Soldani, it appears that, on the day above mentioned, a tremendous cloud, ſetting forth ſparks, bolides, ſmoke, and exploſions, was obſerved near Sienna and Radicofani, proceeding from the *north*, about ſeven o'clock in the evening; from which a number of ſtones were, by various people, ſeen and heard to fall, weighing from 5½lb. to leſs than an ounce. Theſe were in general approaching to ſome regular form, black externally; within, aſhy and chryſtalline; with metallic ſpots; and ſome of them ſo hot as to burn the hand. They fell in a ſpace occupying from three to four miles; and this occurrence happened on the very day after the great eruption of Veſuvius; which mountain is ſituated to the *ſouth* of this ſpot, at the diſtance of about 200 miles. The Abbate Soldani, conſidering the contrary direction of this cloud from the bearing of Veſuvius, is of opinion, that the volcano had nothing to do with it, but that the ſtones, were formed in the air by a combination of mineral ſubſtances which had riſen from the earth *in exhalations*. Mr King, on the other hand, (much more probably as we conceive,) connects the phænomenon with the eruption; ſuppoſing that the vaſt height to which the matters were projected might, by a ſmall inclination, carry them beyond Sienna; to which place they might be brought back by a northerly current of wind. He does not think, however, that the ſtones were thrown out of the volcano in their proper form, but conceives that an immenſe cloud of projected aſhes, with pyritical duſt, and particles of iron, taking fire in its deſcent, melted theſe heterogeneous matters, which, by ſudden cryſtalliza'ion and conſolidation, were compacted into hard maſſes or ſtones.

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And eyes the wave intent: and ever as
She turns aſide her face, a piteous ſigh
She heaves, that almoſt burſts her ſwelling breaſt.
'Tis Angelina's form. I know the maid.
Once, not a brighter ſtar e'er ſhone in heav'n.
How clouded now! How ſunk in miſty grief!
That flings her lily where the roſe late bloom'd.
I ſee thee, beauteous ruin! Child of woe!
Shade with thy ſnowy hand thy ivory brow.
'Tis there thy ſorrow reſts; there reaſon fails
Diſtarb'd, and ſhook upon its proper throne.
Again that ſnowy hand thy boſom holds!
Panting and ſtruggling; there no leſs thy grief
For ever feeds, and rankles deep. The fair
A lover had, fond as the kiſſing breeze
That woos in ſpring the purple violet;
Faithful as holy truth; and as ſincere.
But him the greedy ſea ſwallow'd, within
Its pitileſs, inſatiate waſte; and ſhe,
Since that diſaſtrous hour, has never joy'd.
For reaſon fled; and oft ſhe ſeeks the ſtrand;
Or on a pointed rock ſits ſadly down;
Mute as the monument; and ſtill expects
Each billowing wave will waft her lover's corps,
Before her rainy eyes: though now, alas!
In tedious length ſucceſſive years have view'd
Her ſorrows; pall'd, and left her ſtill forlorn.
Be hush'd ye waves! I hear her wee-tun'd voice.
The melancholy cadence melts my ſoul.
It is too much—Good Heav'ns! Why wound the dove?
Why lights thy vengeful arrow on the lamb?
Why ſtain the boſom of unſullied ſnow?
Why didſt thou leave theſe arms, (the mourner cries)
And give inconſtant elements ſuch chance?
Where have ye laid him, O ye ſea-green nymphs!
In what deep cave hold ye his precious form?
Are not his eyes now jewels, made to light
Your fathomleſs abyſs? his bones are pearl;
His flowing hair fantaſtic weeds; his lips
True coral now, where late ſweet dimpling ſmiles
Sat fair, like cherubs on a roſy cloud.
O give him back, thou all-devouring deep!
Or lay me with him in one oozy grave?

* As a ſpecimen of Bidlake's *Sea*, a poem, lately publiſhed.

THE SEASONS.

Inſcribed to the Memory of Thomſon.

TO uſher in the ſmiling years,
Nature's gentle bard appears;
Deſcriptive Thomſon; on thy head
Every muſe ſweet influence ſhed.
Ethereal mildneſs! while the Spring
Her cheerful robe of green ſhall bring;
And ſoftens the relenting year;
And flow'rs with ſilken leaves appear;
And purple heath, and bloſſom'd field,
Around their balmy fragrance yield,
And genial Nature ſmiles, and gay
Salutes the roſy-footed May:
While lofty Summer's ſultry hour
Calls for cool ſequeſter'd bow'r
And poet, negligently laid,
Haunts chryſtal ſtreams and ſylvan ſhade;
And dashing cat'racts, foaming fall;
And thunder rolls through airy hall;
And nimble lightnings flaſh; and round
Start the gloomy woods profound:
While Autumn gilds, from region bright,
The happy world with golden light;
And *Libra* weighs, ſerene and clear,
In equal ſcales, the falling year;
And woodlands raiſe their laſteſt ſong;
And wand'rer weeps the leaves among.
When dying nature ſeems to call,
"Prepare, prepare my funeral!"

While Winter wrapt in midnight glooms,
Father of the tempeſt, comes;
And calls his ruffian blaſts, and reigns,
Ruthleſs tyrant o'er the plains;
And roars the river down the dale,
Arreſted oft by icy gale;
And ſhakes the ſounding world defac'd;
And ruſhes wild the wat'ry waſte;
While rounding thus the varying year,
The circling Seaſons ſtill appear;
So long ſhall laſt thy matchleſs ſong,
Gentleſt of the tuneful throng.

SPECIMENS OF ARABIC POETRY.

BY J. CARLYLE, B. D.

To a Dove, by Serage Alwarak.

THE dove to eaſe an aching breaſt,
In plaiteous murmers vents her cares;
Like me ſhe ſorrows, for oppreſt,
Like me, a load of grief ſhe bears.
Her plaints are heard in every wood,
While I would fain conceal my woes;
But vain's my with, the briny flood,
The more I ſtrive, the faſter flows.
Sure, gentle bird, my drooping heart
Divides the pangs of love with thine,
And plaintive murm'rings are thy part,
And ſilent grief and tears are mine.

Upon the Ruin of the Barmecides.

NO, Barmec! time hath never ſhewn
So ſad a change of wayward fate;
Nor ſorrowing mortals ever known
A grief ſo true, a loſs ſo great.
Spouſe of the world! thy ſoothing breaſt
Did balm to every woe afford;
And now no more by thee careſs'd,
The widow'd world bewails her Lord,

LINES

BY A FRENCHMAN,

Lately in Edinburgh, on his being obliged to flee his Country in 1792.

ADIEU! my native place adieu!
And muſt I really part from you;
From you which had a thouſand charms!
From you which nurs'd me in your arms!
Alas! how dreary is the day,
Which mortal man has here to pay.

The morning hours were ſcarcely paſt;
Oh! that theſe hours had been my laſt!
The noon tide heat was not arrived;
Oh! that till then I'd not ſurviv'd!
For now to friends and country loſt,
I'm on a foreign ocean toſs'd.

Yet, oh! my God, thy will be done!
If I muſt ſee the ſetting ſun,
Grant that I may my virtue keep,
Till I in Jeſus fall aſleep.
How ſhort, how ſhort the life of man!
Yet oh! how checquer'd is the ſpan!

THE PROPHECY OF QUEEN EMMA.

BY WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE.

(*Not inſerted in his Works*).

O'ER the hills of Cheviot beaming,
Roſe the ſilver dawn of May;
Hoſtile ſpears and helmets gleaming
Swell'd along the mountains gray.
Edwin's warlike horn refounded
Through the winding dales below,
And the echoing hills rebounded
The defiance of the foe.
O'er the downs like torrents pouring
Edwin's horſeman ruſh'd along,
From the hills like tempeſts louring
Slowly march'd ſtern Edgar's throng.
Spear to ſpear was now portended,
And the yew bows half were drawn;
When the female ſcream aſcended,
Shrilling o'er the crowded lawn.
While her virgins round her weeping
Waved aloft their ſnowy hands,
From the wood Queen Emma ſhrieking
Ran between the dreadful bands.
Oh, my Sons, what rage infernal
Bids you graſp th' unhallow'd ſpear!
Heaven deteſts the war fraternal;
Oh, the impious ſtrife forbear!
Ah, how mild and ſweetly tender
Flow'd your peaceful early days!
Each was then of each defender,
Each of each the pride and praiſe.
O my firſt-born Edwin, ſoften,
Nor invade thy brother's right;
O my Edgar, think how often
Edwin dar'd for thee the fight.
Edgar, ſhall thy impious fury
Dare thy guardian to the field!
Oh, my Sons, let peace allure ye!—
Thy ſtern claims, O Edwin, yield.
Ha! what ſight of horror waving,
Sullen Edgar, clouds thy rear!
Bring'ſt thou Denmark's banners braving
Thy inſulted brother's ſpear!
Ah, bethink how through thy regions
Midnight horror fearful howl'd,
When, like wolves, the Daniſh legions
Thro' thy trembling foreſts prowl'd;
When, unable of reſiſtance,
Denmark's lance thy boſom gor'd——
And ſhall Edwin's brave aſſiſtance
Be repaid with Denmark's ſword!
With that ſword ſhalt thou aſſail him
From whoſe point he ſet thee free,
While his warlike ſinews fail him
Weak with loſs of blood from thee?
Oh, my Edwin, timely hearken,
And thy ſtern reſolves forbear!
Shall revenge thy councils darken,
Oh, my Edgar, drop the ſpear!

Wiſdom tells and Juſtice offers
How each wound may yet be balm'd;
O revere theſe holy proffers;
Let the ſtorms of hell be calm'd.
Oh, my Sons——— But all her ſorrows
Fir'd their impious rage the more:
From the bow-ſtrings ſprung the arrows;
Soon the valleys reekt with gore.
Shrieking wild, with horror ſhivering,
Fled the Queen all ſtain'd with blood,
In her purpled boſom quivering
Deep a feather'd arrow ſtood.
Up the mountain ſhe aſcended
Fierce as mounts the flame in air;
And her hands, to heaven extended,
Scatter'd her uprooted hair:
Ah, my Sons, how impious cover'd
With each other's blood, ſhe cried;
While the eagles round her hover'd,
And wild ſcream for ſcream replied—
From that blood around you ſteaming
Turn, my Sons, your vengeful eyes;
See what horrors o'er you ſtreaming
Mutter round th' offended ſkies.
See what burning ſpears portended,
Couch'd by fire eyed ſpectres glare,
Circling round you both, ſuſpended
On the trembling threads of air!
O'er you both Heaven's lightning vollies,
Wither'd is your ſtrength even now;
Idly weeping o'er your follies,
Soon your heads ſhall lowly bow.
Soon the Dane, the Scot, and Norman,
O'er your dales ſhall havoc pour,
Every hold and city ſtorming,
Every herd and field devour.
Ha, what ſignal new ariſing
Thro' the dreadful group prevails!
'Tis the hand of Juſtice poiſing
High aloft th' eternal ſcales.
Loaded with thy baſe alliance,
Rage and rancour all extreme,
Faith and honour's foul defiance,
Tilne, O Edgar, kicks the beam!
Opening mild and blue, reverſing
O'er thy brothers waſted hills,
See the murky clouds diſperſing,
And the fertile ſhower diſtils.
But o'er thy devoted valleys
Blacker ſpreads the angry ſky;
Thro' the gloom pale lightning ſallies,
Diſtant thunders groan and die.
O'er thy proudeſt caſtles waving,
Fed by hell and magic power,
Denmark towers on high her raven,
Hatch'd in Freedom's mortal hour.
" Curſed be the day detected,
" Curſed be the fraud profound,
" When on Denmark's ſpear we reſted,"
Thro' thy ſtreets ſhall loud refound.
To thy brother fad imploring,
Now I ſee thee turn thine eyes—
Ha, in ſettled darkneſs louring,
Now no more the viſions riſe!
But thy rancrous foul deſcending
To thy ſons from age to age,
Province then from province rending,
War on war ſhall bleed and rage.
This thy freedom proudly boaſted,
Hapleſs Edgar, loud ſhe cried——
With her wounds and woes exhauſted,
Down on earth ſhe ſunk and died.

STATE PAPERS.

ADDRESS *of General Waſhington, Preſident of the United States, to both Houſes of Congreſs, December 7. 1796.*

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN reſuming to the internal ſituation of our country, ſince I had laſt the pleaſure to addreſs you, I find ample reaſon for a renewed expreſſion of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Univerſe, which a continued ſeries of proſperity has ſo often and ſo juſtly called forth.

The acts of the laſt ſeſſion, which required ſpecial arrangements, have been, as far as circumſtances would admit, carried into operation.

Meaſures calculated to enſure a continuance of the friendſhip of the Indians and to preſerve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digeſted and adopted. In the framing of theſe care has been taken to guard, on the one hand, our advanced ſettlements from the predatory incurſions of thoſe unruly individuals, who cannot be reſtrained by their tribes; and, on the other hand, to protect the rights ſecured to the Indians by treaty; to draw them nearer to the civilized ſtate, and to inſpire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as juſtice of the government.

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek

Creek nation at Oolerain in the ſtate of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchaſe of a parcel of their land, by that ſtate, broke up without its being accompliſhed; the nation having, previous to their departure, inſtructed them againſt making any ſale; the occaſion, however, has been improved to confirm, by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-exiſting engagements with the United States, and to obtain their conſent to the eſtabliſhment of trading houſes and military poſts within their boundary, by means of which their friendſhip and the general peace may be more effectually ſecured.

The period during the late ſeſſion, at which the appropriation was paſſed for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, neceſſarily procraſtinated the reception of the poſts ſtipulated to be delivered beyond the date aſſigned for that event. As ſoon, however, as the Governor-general of Canada could be addreſſed with propriety on the ſubject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation, and the United States took poſſeſſion of the principal of them, comprehending Oſwego, Niagara, Detroit, Michalimakinac, and Fort Miama, where ſuch repairs and additions have been ordered to be made as appeared indiſpenſible.

The commiſſioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great Britain, to determine which is the river St Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace of 1783, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benſon, Eſq; of New York, for the third commiſſioner. The whole met at St Andrews Paſſamaquoddy Bay in the beginning of October, and directed ſurveys to be made of the rivers in diſpute; but deeming it impracticable to have thoſe ſurveys completed before the next year, they adjourned to meet at Boſton, in Auguſt 1797, for the final deciſion of the queſtion.

Other commiſſioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the 7th article of the treaty with Great Britain, relative to captures and condemnation of veſſels and other property, met the commiſſioners of his Britannic Majeſty in London, in Auguſt laſt, when John Trumbull, Eſq; was choſen by lot for the fifth commiſſioner. In October following the board were to proceed to buſineſs. As yet there has been no communication of commiſſioners on the part of Great Britain, to unite with thoſe who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty.

The treaty with Spain required, that the commiſſioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and his Catholic Majeſty's provinces of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, ſhould meet at the Natches before the expiration of ſix months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez, on the 25th day of April, and the troops of his Catholic Majeſty, occupying any poſts within the limits of the United States, were within the ſame period to be withdrawn. The commiſſioner of the United States, therefore, commenced his journey from Natches in September, and troops were ordered to occupy the poſts from which the Spaniſh garriſons ſhould be withdrawn. Information has been received of the appointment of a commiſſioner, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, for running the boundary line, but none of any appointment for the adjuſtment of the claims of our citizens, whoſe veſſels were captured by the armed veſſels of Spain.

In purſuance of the act of Congreſs, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, for the protection and relief of American ſeamen, agents were appointed, one to reſide in Great Britain, and the other in the Weſt Indies. The effects of the agency in the Weſt Indies are not yet fully aſcertained; but thoſe which have been communicated afford grounds to believe, that the meaſure will prove beneficial. The agent deſtined to reſide in Great Britain, declining to accept the appointment, the buſineſs has conſequently devolved on the miniſter of the United States in London; and will command his attention, until a new agent ſhall be appointed.

After many delays and diſappointments, ariſing out of the European war, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, will, in all appearance, be crowned with ſucceſs; but under great, though inevitable diſadvantages, in the pecuniary tranſactions occaſioned by that war; which will render a farther proviſion neceſſary. The actual liberation of all our citizens who were

priſoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itſelf an earneſt of the ſatisfactory termination of the whole negociation.

Meaſures are in operation for effecting treaties with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indiſpenſable. This is manifeſt with regard to wars in which a ſtate is itſelf a party; but beſide this, it is in our own experience, that the moſt ſincere neutrality is not a ſufficient guard againſt the depredations of nations at war. To ſecure reſpect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from inſult or aggreſſion. This may even prevent the neceſſity of going to war, by diſcouraging belligerent Powers from committing ſuch violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, firſt or laſt, have no other option. From the beſt information I have been able to obtain, it would ſeem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be inſecure; and our citizens expoſed to the calamities, from which numbers of them have but juſt been relieved.

Theſe conſiderations invite the United States to look to the means and to ſet about the gradual creation of a navy. The increaſing progreſs of their navigation promiſes them, at no diſtant period, the requiſite ſupply of ſeamen; and their means in other reſpects favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewiſe, that their particular ſituation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be adviſable to begin, without delay, to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping ſhips of war; and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our reſources ſhall render it practicable, without inconvenience; ſo that a future war in Europe may not find our commerce in the ſame unprotected ſtate in which it was found by the preſent?

Congreſs have repeatedly, and not without ſucceſs, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much conſequence not to inſure a continuance of their efforts, in every way which ſhall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public accounts are inexpedient. But where the ſtate of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time, obtain;—when theſe are of a nature eſſential to the furniſhing and equipping of the public force in the time of war, are not eſtabliſhments for procuring them, on public account, to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public ſervice, recommended by ſtrong conſiderations of national policy, as an exception to the rule? Ought our country to remain in ſuch caſes dependent on foreign ſupply, precarious, becauſe liable to be interrupted? If the neceſſary articles ſhould, in this mode, coſt more in time of peace, will not the ſecurity and independence thence ariſing form an ample compenſation? Eſtabliſhments of this ſort, commenſurate only with the calls of the public ſervice in the time of war, may eaſily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government, and may even, perhaps, be made to yield a ſurplus, for the ſupply of our citizens at large; ſo as to mitigate the privations from the interruption of their trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all theſe branches which are already, or likely ſoon to be eſtabliſhed in the country, in order that there may be no danger of interference with purſuits of induſtry.

It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumſtances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the ſoil more and more an object of public patronage. Inſtitutions for promoting it grow up, ſupported by the public purſe; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater ſucceſs than the eſtabliſhment of boards compoſed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffuſing information, and enabled by premiums and ſmall pecuniary aids to encourage and aſſiſt a ſpirit of diſcovery and improvement. This ſpecies of eſtabliſhment, contributes doubly to the increaſe of improvement; by ſtimulating to enterpriſe and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the reſults every where of individual ſkill and obſervation, and ſpreading them thence

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over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has ſhewn, that they are very cheap inſtruments of immenſe national benefits.

I have heretofore propoſed to the conſideration of Congreſs the expediency of eſtabliſhing a national univerſity, and alſo a military academy. The deſirableneſs of both theſe inſtitutions has ſo conſtantly increaſed on every new view I have taken of the ſubject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all recalling your attention to them.

The aſſembly to which I addreſs myſelf is too enlightened not to be fully ſenſible how much a flouriſhing ſtate of the arts and ſciences contributes to national proſperity and reputation. True it is, that our country, much to its honour, contains many ſeminaries of learning, highly reſpectable and uſeful; but the baſis upon which they reſt are too narrow to command the ableſt profeſſors in the different departments of liberal knowledge for the inſtitution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Among the motives to ſuch an inſtitution, the aſſimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deſerves attention. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made in theſe particulars, greater will be our proſpect of permanent union; and a primary object of ſuch a national inſtitution ſhould be, the education of our youth in the ſcience of government. In a republic, what ſpecies of knowledge can be equally important: and what duty more preſſing on its legiſlature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to thoſe who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of the country?

The inſtitution of a military academy is alſo recommended by cogent reaſons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate ſtock of military knowledge for emergencies. The firſt would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its ſafety, or expoſe it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Beſides, that war might not often depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the obſervance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the neceſſity of practiſing the rules of the military art, theſe ought to be its care in preſerving, and tranſmitting by proper eſtabliſhments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, ſuperficially viewed, a thorough examination of the ſubject will evince that the art demands much previous ſtudy, and that the poſſeſſion of it, in its moſt improved and perfect ſtate, is always of great moment to the ſecurity of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a ſerious care of every government; and for this purpoſe an academy, where a regular courſe of inſtruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have ſucceſsfully employed.

The compenſation to the officers of the United States, in various inſtances, and in none more than in reſpect to the moſt important ſtations, appear to call for legiſlative reviſion. The conſequences of a defective proviſion are of a ſerious import to the government.

If private wealth is to ſupply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the ſphere within the ſelection of character for office is to be made, and will proportionally diminiſh the probability of a choice of men, able as well as upright. Beſide that, it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government, virtually to exclude from public truſts, talents and virtue, unleſs accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, ſome ſerious inconveniences and embarraſſments have been overcome, and others leſſened, it is with much pain, and deep regret, I mention, that circumſtances of a very unwelcome nature have lately occurred. Our trade has ſuffered, and is ſuffering, extenſive injuries in the Weſt Indies, from the cruiſers and agents of the French Republic, and communications have been received from its miniſter here, which indicate the danger of a further diſturbance of our commerce, by its authority, and which are in other reſpects far from agreeable.

It has been my conſtant ſtudy, and earneſt wiſh, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfect friendly underſtanding with the republic. This with remains unabated; and I ſhall perſevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmoſt extent of what ſhall be conſiſtent with a juſt and indiſpenſable regard to

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the rights and honour of our country; nor will I eaſily ceaſe to cherish the expectation, that a ſpirit of juſtice, candour, and friendſhip, on the part of the republic, will eventually inſure ſucceſs.

In purſuing this courſe, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good ſenſe, patriotiſm, and reſpect, and fortitude of my countrymen.

I reſerve for a ſpecial meſſage, a more particular communication on this intereſting ſubject.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have directed an eſtimate of the appropriations neceſſary for the ſervice of the enſuing year, to be ſubmitted from the proper department, with a view of the public receipts and expenditures, to the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with ſatisfaction I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement.

A reinforcement of the exiſting proviſions for diſcharging our public debt, was mentioned in my addreſs at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion. Some preliminary ſteps were taken toward it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your ſerious attention during the preſent. I will only add, that it will afford me a heart-felt ſatisfaction, to concur in ſuch further meaſures, as will accelerate to our country the proſpect of a ſpeedy extinguiſhment of the debt.—Poſterity may have cauſe to regret, if, from any motive, intervals of tranquillity are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

My ſolicitude to have the militia of the United States placed on an efficient eſtabliſhment, has been ſo often and ſo ardently expreſſed, that I ſhall barely recal the ſubject to your view on the preſent occaſion: at the ſame time that I ſhall ſubmit to your inquiry, whether our harbours are yet ſufficiently ſecured?

The ſituation in which I now ſtand, for the laſt time, in the midſt of the repreſentatives of the people of the United States, naturally reveals the period, when the adminiſtration of the preſent form of government commenced; and I cannot omit the occaſion to congratulate you and my country on the ſucceſs of the experiment; nor to repeat my fervent ſupplications to the Supreme Ruler of the univerſe, and Arbiter of nations, that his providential care may ſtill be extended to the United States; that the virtue and happineſs of the people may be preſerved; and that the government, which they have inſtituted for the protection of their liberties may be perpetual. G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Dec. 7, 1796.

On Monday, Dec. 12, Mr Adams, the vice-preſident, waited on the preſident of the United States, with an addreſs, which touched upon the principal ſubjects of the preſident's ſpeech, with an entire approbation of the meaſures that had been taken, or that were propoſed. The concluſion deſerves particular attention:

"We ſincerely lament, that while the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impreſſed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all her foreign relationſhips, our trade ſhould be harraſſed by the cruiſers and agents of the republic of France, throughout the extenſive departments of the Weſt Indies.

"While we are confident that no cauſe of complaint exiſts that could authoriſe an interruption of our tranquillity, or diſengage that republic from the bonds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but expreſs our deepeſt regret, that official communications have been made to you, indicating a moſt ſerious diſturbance of our commerce. Although we cheriſh the expectation, that a ſenſe of juſtice, and a conſideration of our mutual intereſts, will moderate their councils, we are not unmindful of the ſituation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that ſyſtem of conduct, which, compatible with the dignity of a reſpectable nation, neceſſity may compel us to purſue.

"We cordially acquieſce in the reflection that the United States, under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a moſt rapid aggrandiſement and proſperity, as well political as commercial.

"While contemplating the cauſes which produce this auſpicious reſult, we

muſt acknowledge the excellence of the conſtitutional ſyſtem, and the wiſdom of the legiſlative proviſions; but we ſhould be deficient in gratitude and juſtice, did we not attribute a great portion of theſe advantages to the virtue, firmneſs, and talents of your adminiſtration; which have been conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the moſt trying times, and on the moſt critical occaſions. It is therefore with the ſincereſt regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country.

"When we review the various ſcenes of your public life, ſo long and ſo ſucceſsfully devoted to the moſt arduous ſervices, civil and military—as well during the ſtruggles of the American revolution, as the convulſive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement, without our warmeſt affections and moſt anxious regards accompanying you; and without mingling, with our fellow citizens at large, the ſincereſt wiſhes for your perſonal happineſs, that ſenſibility and attachment can expreſs.

"The moſt effectual conſolation that can offer for the loſs we are about to ſuſtain, ariſes from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your ſucceſſors, and the United States thus continue to enjoy, an able, upright, and energetic adminiſtration.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident.

The Preſident's Reply.

Gentlemen,

It affords me great ſatisfaction to find in your addreſs, a concurrence in ſentiment with me on the various topics, which I preſented for your information and deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you, an attention proportioned to their reſpective importance.

For the notice you take of my public ſervices, civil and military, and your kind wiſhes for my perſonal happineſs, I beg you to accept my cordial thanks. Thoſe ſervices, and greater, had I poſſeſſed ability to render them, were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and its approbation is my abundant reward.

When contemplating the period of my retirement, I ſaw virtuous and enlightened men, among whom I relied on the diſcernment and patriotiſm of my fellow-citizens to make the proper choice of a ſucceſſor; men who would require no influential example to enſure to the United States, "an able, upright and energetic adminiſtration." To ſuch men, I ſhall cheerfully yield the palm of genius and talents who ſerve our common country: but, at the ſame time, I hope I may be indulged in expreſſing the conſoling reflection (which conſciouſneſs ſuggeſts) and to bear it with me to my grave, that none can ſerve it with purer intentions than I have done, or with a more diſintereſted zeal."

G. WASHINGTON.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 28.

Letter received from Robert Craufurd, Eſq; by the Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters of the Auſtrian army,
Mannheim, Feb. 7.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of a capitulation concluded on the 2d inſt. between Lieutenant General the Prince of Furſtenburg and the French General commanding the works of the Tete-de-pont of Huningen, and of the iſland called the Shuſter Inſel, the ſaid works and iſland have been evacuated by the enemy, and taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of his Imperial Majeſty.

The French had beſtowed very conſiderable labour on this poſt, during the time that the armies were advanced into Germany. The Tete-de-pont itſelf was ſupported and outflanked by the extenſive horn-work on the Shuſter iſland, as were both by the fire of Huningen, as well as of ſeveral temporary batteries on the left bank of the Rhine. But a conſiderable quantity of heavy artillery having been ſent to the Upper Briſgaw, immediately after the reduction of Kehl, the attack, after its arrival, was carried on with effect, and by its ſucceſsful termination, the right bank of the Upper Rhine has been completely cleared of the enemy. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

White-

Whitehall, Feb. 25.

A letter this day received by the Duke of Portland, from Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant for the county of Pembrokeſhire, dated Haverfordweſt, February 23. five P. M. contains information that two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, appeared off the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire the 22d inſtant; and on the evening of that day diſembarked ſome troops, reported by deſerters to be about twelve hundred, but without field pieces.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Orchard, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, to the Duke of Portland, dated Hartland Abbey, Feb. 23.

I think it my duty to ſtate to your Grace, that I received an expreſs from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three French frigates off that place, (theſe are the ſame veſſels mentioned in the above letter from Lord Milford); that they had ſcuttled ſeveral merchantmen, and were attempting to deſtroy the ſhipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon regiment of Volunteers under my command to march to their aſſiſtance. In conſequence of this repreſentation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as ſoon as poſſible. I have great ſatisfaction in ſaying, that in four hours I found every officer and man that was ordered on the parade at Biddeford (fifteen miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they ſhould be commanded to go to. I cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction I felt on ſeeing the men ſo willing to defend their King and country, at the ſame time as ſilent, orderly, and ſober, as might be expected at a morning parade of an old regiment. The greateſt exertions were made by all deſcriptions of people to aſſiſt, and to render every ſervice in their power. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ſhips were gone from the coaſt, and that tranquillity was again reſtored to the town. How far the report was well founded I cannot poſſibly ſay; but as this affair may be miſrepreſented and exaggerated, I truſt your Grace will excuſe my troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myſelf it muſt give you pleaſure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the Volunteers and inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majeſty.

Whitehall, Feb. 26.

Extracts of letters, which have been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Pembroke, by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Haverfordweſt, Feb. 24. ſix o'clock A. M.

Since I had the honour of writing laſt to your Grace, by expreſs, I have received information of the French ſhips having ſailed and left three hundred men behind, who have ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. The great ſpirit and loyalty that the gentlemen and peaſantry have ſhown on this occaſion exceeds deſcription. Many thouſands of the latter aſſembled, armed with pikes and ſcythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were ſent againſt them.

Haverfordweſt, Feb. 24. nine o'clock, A.M.

I have the honour and pleaſure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near fourteen hundred men, have ſurrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordweſt.

I have taken the firſt opportunity of announcing this good news to your Grace, and ſhall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by to-morrow's poſt.

Whitehall, Feb. 27.

A letter has been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Cawdor, by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

My Lord, *Fiſhguard, Feb. 24.*

In conſequence of having received information, on Wedneſday night at 11 o'clock, that three ſhips of war and a lugger had anchored in a ſmall road-ſtead upon the coaſt, in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan militia, and all the provincial force I could collect, to the place, I ſoon gained poſitive intelligence they had diſembarked 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's ſetting in, a French officer, whom I found to be the ſecond in command, came in with a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to incloſe to your Grace, together with my anſwer: In conſequence of which they determined to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, and

and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your Grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole force. It is my intention to march them this night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yesterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of sight.

The fatigue we have experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do justice to the officers and men I had the honour to command, will induce me to attend your Grace with as little delay as possible, to state their merits, and, at the same time, to give you every information in my power upon this subject.

The spirit of loyalty which has pervaded all ranks, throughout this country, is beyond what I can express. I am, &c. CAWDOR.

Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventose,
5th year of the Republic.

SIR,

The circumstances under which the body of French troops under my command were landed at this place, renders it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into a negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations you may signify the same by the bearer, and in the meantime hostilities shall cease.

Salute and respect.

TATE, Chief de Brigade.

To the Officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops.

SIR, *Fishguard, Feb. 23.*

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enter fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to shew an enemy, whose numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by ten o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furnished with an escort that will conduct him to me without molestation.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

To the Officer commanding the French troops.

Captures.

Feb. 3. A small French privateer, by the Lion armed cutter.

Another small privateer, by his Majesty's ship Syren.

10. A French brig privateer, of 10 guns and 62 men.—Likewise another, of 14 guns, and 46 men, by his Majesty's ship Triton.

14. The Buonaparte French privateer, of 16 guns, and 82 men, by his Majesty's ship Espion.

A French privateer, of 14 guns, and 110 men, by the Scourge sloop.

The Difficile privateer, of 18 guns, and 206 men, by the Phœnix, Triton, and Scourge.

Le Tartane, of 16 guns, and 60 men, by the Greyhound frigate.

A French luggar, of 14 guns, and 63 men, by the Eurydice frigate.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

There seems nothing of consequence to have taken place since the surrender of Kehl, as noticed in our last, except the surrender of Huningen. The official account will be found in the Gazette Intelligence, p. 131.

ITALY.

The correspondence between our government and Colonel Graham, having for some time been interrupted, we have no official accounts from Italy: but the French papers are full of the fatal turn which the arms of the Emperor have taken in that part of the theatre of war. The army of the Austrian General Alvinzi having been reinforced by new levies, amounted to 50,000 men, and was destined to the relief of Mantua. The attempt to effect this important object produced a series of bloody battles, in which the Austrians were almost uniformly defeated. These victories were communicated by the Executive Directory in the following message to the two councils:

Meſſage of the Executive Directory to the Council of Ancients and of Five Hundred, on the 6th Pluvioſe, Jan. 25.

"*Citizen Repreſentatives,*

"The Executive Directory haſtens to inform you of the prodigious ſucceſſes which have been juſt gained by the brave army of Italy. The following is the reſult of the ſeries of actions which have taken place between the 23d Noviſe, to the 26th, both inclusive, occaſioned by the new attempts that the enemy have made to relieve Mantua. Twenty-three thouſand Auſtrians are taken priſoners among whom are three Generals, and all the battalions of the Vienna volunteers, 6000 of the enemy killed or wounded, 60 pieces of cannon, and 24 ſtands of colours taken. All the enemy's baggage ſeized, with a regiment of huſſars, and all the convoy of grain and oxen, which the enemy wanted to throw into Mantua. After this happy news, we have reaſon to think that the capture of this important fortreſs will conclude the labours of the invincible army of Italy, and its intrepid general.

P. BARRAS, Preſident.
LAGARDE, Secretary."

The conſequence of all theſe victories, it ſince appears, is the ſurrender of the important fortreſs of Mantua which has ſo long reſiſted the efforts of Buonaparte. We truſt that the accounts will not be ſo unfavourable as the Paris papers ſtate them to be.

Mantua, it appears, ſurrendered on the 9th of January. The garriſon had eaten 5000 horſes. They were to march out with the honours of war, two ſix-pounders, two twelve pounders, two howitzers, and ammunition with them. They were all to become priſoners of war till exchanged, with the exception of General Wurmſer, his ſuite and Aid-de Camp, and the other Generals, with their Aid-de-Camps, together with 200 cavalry, and 500 other troops, with their horſes and officers, to be choſen by General Wurmſer. The city was to preſerve its ancient privileges, property, and religion; and no one was to be troubled for having obeyed his legitimate Sovereign.

On the 12th, a meſſage from the Directory announced the Capture of Mantua; the entrance of the army of Italy into the Papal territories; and the complete defeat of his Holineſs's Army——Nor is this all—the victorious army of Italy, no longer cramped in its exertions by the ſiege of Mantua, has ſtretched its vaſt arms on every ſide; to the Biſhopric of Trent towards the Adriatic, and to the Romagna. A diviſion has entered Roveredo and Trent, where the enemy's hoſpitals fell into the hands of the French. Another diviſion has reached Treviſo; and by this time probably Trieſte, the only port which the Emperor has on the Adriatic, is in their poſſeſſion. The Pope had diſpatched his army to co-operate with the Auſtrians, but their career was ſoon checked by the republicans who completely defeated them.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain long and minute details reſpecting the conſpiracy, of which it is in our power to give only a very imperfect idea. The papers tranſmitted to the council of five hundred, by the Directory, whilſt they place the exiſtence of ſome plot beyond all doubt, are, at the ſame time, compoſed of elements ſo abſurd and contradictory, that the whole ſeems to be the work of ſome exalted head, and obſcure adventurous intriguers (perhaps, indeed, of the republicans themſelves), rather than that of Louis XVIII. to whom the Directory would impute it. This conſpiracy exhibits a ſort of ridiculous coalition between our Government, the Jacobins, and the Royal Directory at Paris. On the one hand, we find the Marquis de Bouille, who lives very quiet in London; the Prince de Poix, who was diſgraced by Louis XVIII.; and Puiſaye, deſpiſed by all parties, pointed out as the commanders of the royal columns. On the other hand, we ſee the names of Talien and the Marquis del Campo in the liſt of the conſpirators; and we are told, the ſon of Egalite, who reſides at Philadelphia, is concealed in the houſe of Souterre, to diſpute with Louis XVIII. the fruits of the conſpiracy.

Preparations are making at Dunkirk for a maritime expedition. Tranſports are collecting, and troops are brought from all the fortreſſes in the neighbourhood. Among the corps deſtined to be embarked, there is one of twelve or fourteen hundred men ſtrong, in which are a great many Auſtrian deſerters.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 14. This day the Houſe met purſuant to adjournment. The iſſuing of new writs for vacant ſeats, and receiving private petitions, occupied the Houſe the firſt day.

17. *Mr Whitbread* gave notice, that he ſhould, on Friday next, move for an inquiry into the conduct of Adminiſtration, with reſpect to the meaſures purſued for defeating the expedition planned by the French republic againſt Ireland.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Mutiny Bill,

The Secretary at War obſerved, that the only alteration which had taken place in it, conſiſted of certain tranſpoſitions of words, which were found neceſſary to give it more order and regularity. It was, in every other reſpect, nearly *verbatim* with the former.

The Houſe being reſumed, the Chairman made his report, and it was ordered to be received on the 20th.

A bill for increaſing the capital ſtock of the Eaſt India Company was read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on the 22d.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

27. *Mr Pitt* delivered from the bar a moſt gracious meſſage from his Majeſty, and likewiſe a copy of the Minutes of Council, dated the 26th inſt.* The Meſſage acquaints Parliament, that his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, has thought it neceſſary to recommend to the Bank of England not to iſſue caſh in payment, until the opinion of Parliament has been taken upon the ſubject. Mr Pitt obſerved, that he did not conſider it neceſſary, at this time, to propoſe any ſpecific meaſure. He ſhould content himſelf merely with moving, that his Majeſty's meſſage be taken into conſideration to-morrow. He conceived it, however, to be his duty to ſtate, that, in addition to the motion for an addreſs on the royal communication, it would be neceſſary to proceed to the appointment of a committee, to examine the general ſtate of the affairs of the Bank of England. He was confident that it would appear, from a very ſhort examination of the ſtate of the Bank, that not a doubt could be entertained of its ſolidity and reſponſibility being equal to that of any former period; that not only was the Bank equal to anſwer the utmoſt extent of the demands againſt it, but that there was an abundance far beyond any demand that could be made; yet he was ſatisfied that every gentleman in the Houſe would agree with him, that, under the preſent circumſtances, it would be expedient to declare by law, that the *outſtanding engagements of the Bank of England ſhould be conſidered as ſecured by the national faith of the country*; and that an act ſhould be paſſed, declaring that to be the *law* which already was the *practice*, viz. that their *Notes ſhould be received in every branch of public payments!* This meaſure, he was ſatisfied, would, in addition to the proof which an inveſtigation of the affairs of the Bank would give of the ſolidity of their reſources, neceſſarily operate as a confirmation of their ability to anſwer every demand. He did not think it his duty to expatiate farther at preſent.

Mr Fox, conſidering the motion in the nature of notice, declared, that he ſhould think himſelf remiſs in his duty, did he not avail himſelf of the firſt opportunity to expreſs his opinion with reſpect to the miſchievous effects which were likely to be produced by the adoption of theſe meaſures. The Houſe had the intimation of a committee being appointed "to inquire into the circumſtances of the Bank." This was not ſufficient. An inquiry ought to be made into all the circumſtances which have combined to render neceſſary a meaſure novel and unprecedented, and which muſt give a ſhock to public credit. With reſpect to the propoſition for pledging the faith of Government to Bank-notes, there appeared no impropriety, or any reaſonable objection. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant to make Bank-notes a *legal payment from individuals to the public*, it was connected with policy and prudence only; but if he meant to make Bank-notes a legal payment *from* the public *to* individuals, no man could view the propoſition without ſeeing, that it muſt lead to the ruin of public credit. As the ſubject was of the utmoſt importance, he hoped that the committee would inquire into the *whole* circumſtances, which have produced ſo much embarraſſment.

* For which, ſee p. 138.

Mr Sheridan said, he expected that ministers would have given some explanation to the House on the legality of the measure, and proposed an indemnity. He was glad to find that the danger was not so imminent as to preclude all delay; but he had a motion to submit, which, from the complexion of the order of council, would not admit of an hour's delay. The House, he hoped, would also be of this opinion, and prove to the country, that they were not always to be deluded by the minister's speculations. He rejoiced at the solidity of the Bank security, and the additional security it would derive from making Bank-notes a legal tender from individuals to the public, but the mode of application was rather disingenuous. The Bank here assumed the air of being competent to answer all demands; but it was notorious that public credit was extremely embarrassed, and that those embarrassments had been produced by the reiterated exports of specie and bullion. If there were exigencies of the public, and of the Bank, the paper-securities of Government in the market, ought to be appropriated for the discharge of those exigencies, and the Bank capital ought to be reserved exclusively for the satisfaction of individuals, who have lodged their money in the different stocks.—The source of our mercantile embarrassments, he was confident, proceeded from the enormous quantities of specie and bullion that had been exported to the continent; and how could the country place confidence in the efficacy of the remedy, prescribed by the authors of our calamities? The motion he intended to submit was, to impose upon ministers the restraint which they had imposed on the Bank, and to prevent the issue of more money to the Emperor, without the previous consent of Parliament. If the House chose still to repose unlimited confidence, they would become accessaries to the ruin of their country. He concluded by moving, "That no further exportations of specie or bullion be sent to the Emperor, or any other Power, until the sense of Parliament can be taken, on a full review of the state of the country."

A long debate took place upon this motion. Upon a division there appeared—

For the motion	77
Against it	240
Majority	163.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

14. This day the Lords met pursuant to adjournment, but no public business was done.

17. Heard counsel in an appeal from the Court of Session. *See p.* 141.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday Feb. 12.

Mr Pelham rose, and stated the result of his exertions for this country to be: that the two countries should, as occasion might require, assist each other; that if Ireland wanted troops, in case of an attack, Great Britian should send some of her's; and that, if Great Britain, on the other hand, should need assistance against an invading enemy, Ireland should send her similar assistance. Besides this, he briefly mentioned some other arrangements of a pecuniary nature, in which Ireland was to receive assistance from Great Britain; but which would come more properly to be explained in the Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer prefaced his disclosure of the budget by stating, how extremely unpleasant he felt in coming to Parliament for a larger sum, and for heavier taxes, than had ever yet been applied for to an Irish Parliament. He was, however, in some measure consoled, when he reflected that this sum and those taxes, though great and heavy, were called for in order to secure to the people those things which are most valuable to men; to give permanence to property, and security to commerce; to preserve to us our liberty and our religion: and to arrest anarchy and confusion, before it desolates the land.

The total of expence for the year amounted to 3,800,000l.—Out of this sum, to be raised for the service of the year, there was to be deducted the amount of the nett revenue, after payment of the different establishments. In the last year the amount of this nett revenue was 1,079,000l.; but as this revenue is declining, he would this year reckon it only at - - - 1,000,000l.

Which deducted from the above sum leaves } 2,800,000l.

as the sum necessary to be raised for the service of the year. Besides the interest of this sum, which must be raised by taxes, there is also to be provided for, a deficiency in the taxes of last year, amounting

mounting to 123,000l. This ſum, with the intereſt of the ſum to be borrowed, made a total of 282,514l. to be raiſed by taxes: a ſum certainly very large, but yet ſuch as the extreme emergency of the moment makes indiſpenſible. With reſpect to the taxes to defray the intereſt of the loan, theſe muſt, in order to be effective, fall on the whole body of the people. He had already tried taxes on all the articles of mere luxury, and had generally found them deficient and fallacious. At preſent he ſhould only give a general outline of the taxes to be propoſed, which was as follows:—*Sugar* 2s. 8½d. per cwt. *Teas* 6d. per lb. on green, and 3d. on congo tea. *Wines* 6l. per ton on Port, and 9l. on Claret. *Salt*. *Malt-Houſes* to be licenſed. A regulation in the *Poſt-Office*; and an increaſed duty on *Imports*. Theſe together made a total of 305,000l. which was ſomething more than he ſhould want, but allowances muſt be made for caſualties, &c.—A debate enſued, after which the ordinary reſolution was moved.

LONDON.

Colonel Graham, in one of the late forties got out of Mantua, and arrived at Trent on the 4th January.

Sir Gilbert Elliot is arrived at Rome, and has had an audience of the Pope.

Feb. 1. This day a proclamation was iſſued, ordering a general faſt in England, on Wedneſday March 8, and in Scotland on Thurſday March 9.

This evening as the watchman belonging to Weſtminſter Abbey was going his nine o'clock round, he obſerved, cloſe under the weſt gate of the Abbey, a man lying on the ground, who, on cloſer examination, proved to be Col. Frederick, ſon of the unfortunate Theodore, king of Corſica, with his brains, and even one ſide of his face, literally blown to atoms, appearing altogether a moſt mangled and ſhocking ſpectacle. Various conjectures were aſſigned for the cauſe of this lamentable act; but from the moſt minute inquiry, there is much reaſon to fear it was his own deed. On examining his pockets, 2s. only were found, and a copy of a letter directed to a nobleman high in office, ſupplicating a ſmall ſum to prevent an arreſt, which had driven him from his lodgings. The Colonel, we are aſſured, was above 70 years old. He has left a daughter, and, we believe, four grand children. He was a very amiable and unoffending character. He was the chief companion of the preſent King of Poland (if we may ſtill call the amiable and unfortunate monarch by that name,) while in this country, and uſed to relate a curious anecdote of dining with the King, then Count Poniatowſki, at an obſcure coffee-houſe in the city, where each relied upon the other for money to pay the expences of a very moderate dinner; but both were too neceſſitous, and Colonel Frederick was obliged to pledge his watch to liberate himſelf and the future monarch of Poland.

A letter was received from Mr Margarot, dated Port Jackſon, Botany Bay, March 1. 1796. brought home by the Ceres. He ſtates, that Mr Muir has found means to eſcape in an American veſſel, named the Otter, which put in there under pretence of wanting wood and water. It is ſuppoſed that the captain, Mr Dawes, intended to take away all the five who were ſentenced to tranſportation for ſedition in Scotland. Hamilton Rowan has been often heard to ſay, that he would ſend a ſhip from America for them, and it is conjectured, that the Otter was hired by him for this purpoſe. Gerrald, who arrived in Botany Bay in ſeeming good health, is very dangerouſly ill.

3. A moſt ſhocking murder was committed on the body of Mr Wood of Broom-hills, near Newcaſtle, in Staffordſhire, by a Mr Oliver, an apothecary of Burſlem, near the ſame place. It appears, that the latter paid his addreſſes to one of Mr Wood's daughters; but having been diſmiſſed the houſe by the old gentleman, Mr Oliver formed the deſperate reſolution of ſhooting him; accordingly, he went to Mr Wood with a brace of loaded piſtols, ſaying, "I am come to die with you," and immediately ſhot him in the body; he then attempted to ſhoot himſelf, but was prevented. Mr Wood died in great agonies on Monday (the 6th); and Oliver is committed to Stafford goal to take his trial at the next aſſizes.

9. According to advices received yeſterday from Ireland, we learn, that the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, have, by a proclamation iſſued the 2d inſt. declared the following pariſhes to be in a ſtate of diſturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming ſo:—Taugh-

borne,

borne, All Saints, Killea, and Clondevadoge, in the county of Donegal; and Donaghkiddy, Lykepatrick, and the outer parish of Camus, in the county of Tyrone.

10. This day the juſtly celebrated pictures of Marriage A-la-mode were brought to the hammer in Pall mall, and knocked down to Mr Angerſtein, at one thouſand guineas.

13. Mr Law moved for the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, upon John Smith, who was formerly convicted for having publiſhed a ſeditious libel, called "The Duties of Citizenſhip."—Mr Juſtice Aſhhurſt addreſſed the defendant: He ſaid he had been convicted of one of the moſt villanous and atrocious libels that ever made its appearance in a court of juſtice. It had for its object nothing leſs than the deſtruction of all law, order, government, and religion, and conſequently called for a very ſevere puniſhment. The Court, therefore, having taken every thing into conſideration, ordered and adjudged, that he ſhould be confined, and kept to hard labour, for two years in the priſon at Clerkenwell; and that, at the expiration of that time, he ſhould give his own ſecurity in 1000l. for his good behaviour for five years. Mr Juſtice Aſhhurſt then warned the defendant not to lengthen his impriſonment by his own miſconduct.

14. The King, on the ſolicitation of the Board of Admiralty, has humanely directed an annuity of 100l. a-year to be ſettled on the relict of Capt. Roberts, who was lately loſt in the Weſt Indies, on board the Undaunted frigate, and 40l. per annum on each of her five daughters.

21. An action was brought by Mr J. Eſten, againſt the Duke of Hamilton, for criminal converſation with Harriet Eſten his wife. The adulterous intercourſe was proved; but the counſel for the defendant having produced a deed of abſolute ſeparation between Mr and Mrs Eſten, the plaintiff was, of courſe, nonſuited.

23. In an action brought by Sir Godfrey Vaſſal Webſter, Bart. againſt Lord Holland, for criminal converſation with Lady Webſter. The damages were laid at 10,000l. and the jury, by their verdict gave 6,000l.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

The following is an official Copy of the Order of Council:

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, Feb. 26.

By the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

Preſent,

The Lord Chancellor,	Earl of Liverpool,
Lord Preſident,	Lord Grenville,
Duke of Portland,	and
Marquis Cornwallis,	Chancellor of the
Earl Spencer,	Exchequer.

Upon the repreſentation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſtating, that from the reſult of the intermation which he has received, and of the inquiries which it has been his duty to make, reſpecting the effect of the unuſual demands for ſpecie, that have been made upon the metropolis, in conſequence of ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in different parts of the Country, it appears, that, unleſs ſome meaſure is immediately taken, there may be reaſon to apprehend a want of a ſufficient ſupply of cash to anſwer the exigencies of the Public Service.—It is the unanimous opinion of the Board, that it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the public ſervice, that the Directors of the Bank of England ſhould forbear iſſuing any caſh in payment until the ſenſe of Parliament can be taken on that ſubject, and the proper meaſures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and ſupporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture; and it is ordered, that a copy of this Minute be tranſmitted to the Directors of the Bank of England; and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the caſe, to conform thereunto, until the ſenſe of Parliament can be taken as aforeſaid. (Signed) W. FAWKENER.

EDINBURGH.

The anniverſary meeting of the Britiſh Wool Society was held here on the 30th ult. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Bart. in the chair. After admitting ſeveral new members, various reports were read, by which it appeared, that the good effects of that attention and ſpirit of improvement which have been excited in many parts of the country, were conſpicuous; for the wool had, in many inſtances, been ſo much meliorated, as to yield three and four times the prices formerly given.

On the night of the 12th ult. a moſt barbarous murder was committed at Achanaſie, near Keith, on the perſon of George

George Milne, an old man, paſt 80 years of age, and Margaret Milne his only daughter. Theſe people were known to be poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſum of money, which the murderer carried off, along with a pocket-book in which it was contained; and afterwards ſet fire to the houſe on the outſide, but the fire being diſcovered, was extinguiſhed before it made any progreſs, and the mangled bodies of the poor people were found in the houſe quite dead, but ſtill warm—they ſeem to have been murdered with an axe, which was found bloody near their bodies, and two ſhoe buckles were found in the houſe, which are ſuppoſed to have been dropt by the murderer in ſtruggling with the poor people.

On the 13th ult. as a farmer was returning home from the town of Perth, about eleven o'clock, he was attacked by a footpad, who having knocked him from his horſe, robbed him of his pocket book, containing bank notes to the amount of 50l.

A ſpecimen of wool has lately been ſent by Dr Anderſon, of Madras, to Dr Anderſon, late of Edinburgh. This wool, which is of a bright golden colour, clearly appears to be undyed from the ſpecimen itſelf, which conſiſts of a bit of ſkin, of its natural colour, with the wool adhering to it; it is about ten inches in length, and is of as bright a luſtre as the fineſt ſilk. This ſpecimen was brought to Madras from the interior parts of India, and it is ſuppoſed to have been part of the ſpoils of ſome of the native princes. The animal which yields it is not at all known in any of the European ſettlements in Aſia; nor is it as yet known of what country it is a native.

Feb. 6th, a little before one o'clock in the morning, the dwelling houſe of Andrew Rutherford, tenant in Woodenmills, about a mile from Kelſo, was diſcovered to be on fire; it was impoſſible to ſtop the flames till the whole houſe was reduced to aſhes, but ſome adjoining houſes were preſerved. One of their children, a fine boy of eight years old, was ſo cruelly ſcorched by the fire, that he expired ſoon after; and the mother in attempting to ſave him, was ſo much burnt, that her life is now in very great danger. A ſubſcription has been ſet on foot for the diſtreſſed family.

A valuable Spaniſh prize, taken by Lord Garlies, in the Mediterranean, was from Omoa. It is expected ſhe will produce 100,000l. to the captors.

Admiral Duncan has arrived at Yarmouth, to reſume the command of the North Sea ſquadron. This fleet is to be compriſed of 12 ſhips of from 54 to 74 guns, with an equal number of frigates.

On Friday the 10th curt. were felt at Comrie two very ſmart ſhocks of an earthquake, accompanied with a loud ſubterraneous noiſe. The firſt happened at 20 minutes after 12 at night, and the other was about ſix o'clock in the morning.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTY.

17. The meeting of heritors of the County of Mid-Lothian, held this day, was unuſually full. The Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the county, being unanimouſly called to the chair, addreſſed the meeting in a ſpeech fraught with good ſenſe and reſolution. He ſtated at large the ſituation of the country; the hoſtile intentions of the French government; and the neceſſity there was for the moſt ſpeedy and ſpirited exertions by all ranks and conditions of men. He then adverted to the ſtate of the County of Mid Lothian, and mentioned the various plans and offers for ſervice, made by individuals for its defence and protection.

The meeting then agreed, unanimouſly, in a number of very important and ſalutary reſolutions, which our limits will not admit of at length, but the following are the moſt important:

I. "That, from the preparations avowed at preſent by the enemy, to be for the purpoſe of invading this kingdom, it is the duty of every loyal ſubject to exert and arm himſelf in defence of his King and country.

II. That, to prevent the various calamities and diſtreſs which any ſuch attempt muſt produce in this country, his Majeſty's Lieutenants, for the city and county, do invite all perſons, from the age of 16 to 50, to enrol their names as volunteers, to be embodied, cloathed, and trained to arms, under the authority and in terms of the volunteer act.

III. That his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh having ſignified his readineſs to head and command any ſuch perſons, as already have or may tender their ſervices—that all perſons are requeſted immediately to give in their names at the Council Chamber, or to any of the Magiſtrates or Deputy Lieutenants of the city

of

or county, at ſuch place of rendezvous as each Deputy ſhall appoint in his own diſtrict, ſpecifying their name, age, and place of abode--to be formed into companies or battalions, under the following conditions:

1. To ſerve within the city and ſhire, and not to be removed from thence, unleſs in the caſe of actual invaſion, or the appearance of any enemy on the coaſt; and, in either of theſe events, to ſerve only within the Three Lothians and Berwickſhire.

2. To be armed and clothed at the expence of Government, and to receive the allowance made to other Volunteer Corps of one ſhilling per day, for two days in the week; that is, for two days exerciſe, at the rate of ſix hours each, or ſix days at the rate of two hours each: But, when on actual ſervice, to be paid, ſubſiſted, and provided for, as regular troops.

3. To be commanded by officers recommended by the Lord Lieutenant, and commiſſioned by his Majeſty.

4. That it be recommended to the Deputy Lieutenants in the county, within their reſpective diſtricts, to receive and report, without delay, to the Lord Lieutenant, the names and numbers of ſuch heritors, farmers, and others, capable and willing to embody themſelves, and act on horſeback or on foot, under the command of their reſpective Deputies, as a body of irregular cavalry or infantry, as the local ſituations ſhall make it adviſeable. Such perſons to be aſſembled for exerciſe, within their reſpective diſtricts, at ſuch hours and places as the Deputy for the diſtrict may concert and fix with them as moſt convenient; not to be called out of their reſpective diſtricts, unleſs in the caſe of actual invaſion, or the appearance of an enemy upon the coaſt; and, in theſe events, to be embodied and commanded as the Lord Lieutenant ſhall appoint; but not to ſerve beyond the three Lothians or Berwickſhire.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a very conſiderable addition may be made to the defence and ſecurity of the county, were the heritors, and other gentlemen reſident in the county, to allow every male ſervant to be taught the military exerciſe; and it is hereby recommended to all maſters of families, and others, having tradeſmen and other young men employed in their ſervice, to give every encouragement and indulgence to them, in order that they may be trained to military exerciſe and the uſe of arms.

The meeting are alſo of opinion, that grooms, and others, accuſtomed to the management of horſes, might be rendered peculiarly uſeful on the preſent occaſion.

That it be recommended to his Majeſty's Lieutenants for the city and ſhire, to make an immediate application to Government for artillery, arms, and accoutrements.

That it be recommended to the Lords Lieutenants of the city and county, to apply to Government to ſend to the Frith of Forth floating batteries and gunboats, on board of which the fiſhermen of Newhaven, Muſſelburgh, and other places, who have offered their ſervices, are ready to be inſtructed in the management of great guns, and to act as gunners on the approach or appearance of an enemy."

It is a matter of no ſmall conſolation to obſerve, that while the apprehenſions of an invaſion encreaſe, the ſpirit of the people riſes in proportion, and that the moſt active ſteps are now taking to guard againſt it. The hand of Providence has defeated an attempt on our ſiſter kingdom; and, under the ſame protection, the loyalty and patriotiſm of our countrymen has defeated another effort, of a ſmaller nature indeed, but which might have been the forerunner, had it proved ſucceſsful, of greater miſchief. Among all claſſes there is but one ſentiment prevails, namely, "*to repel the foe.*" Our newſpapers in every quarter, are filled with offers of various kinds, to aid in the general cauſe. When thus united, there can be little to fear. Perhaps it might be of uſe to prepare ſome other inſtruments, ſuch a long poles with pikes at the end, and not to wait till theſe great bodies of people can learn the uſe of fire arms. The 2d Battalion of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, and the Battalion of Edinburgh Royal Highland Volunteers, conſiſting of 500 each, have in a few days been nearly filled up; the one intended chiefly for tradeſmen and ſervants, the other for chair bearers, and highlanders of various deſcriptions.—Their obligation is not to ſerve beyond the three Lothians and Berwickſhire.

APPEAL.

APPEAL.

15. This day the Houſe of Lords heard counſel in the appeal W. Ferguſon, Eſq; appellant, and the Rev. J. Gilleſpie, reſpondent. The Lord Chancellor, after a ſhort ſpeech, moved to *affirm* the decree of the Court of Seſſion with 150l. coſts.—Ordered.

This deciſion is of great importance to the Clergy of Scotland, as it eſtabliſhes their right to an augmentation of their ſtipends, if the old tithes have been valued without the clergyman for the time being having been made a party to the valuation.

The PRESBYTERY of EDINBURGH having taken into their ſerious conſideration the preſent alarming ſtate of this kingdom, threatened with an invaſion by the French, were unanimouſly of opinion, That it is their duty to addreſs the people under their charge, on an occaſion ſo intereſting to men of every order: And the following Addreſs having been prepared by a Committee, and approved of by the Preſbytery, they gave directions to their Clerk, to cauſe a copy of it, ſubſcribed by their Moderator and Clerk, to be publiſhed in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, the Mercury, and the Edinburgh Advertiſer, as ſoon as poſſible; and to ſend copies of it alſo to the ſeveral officiating Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church, within the bounds of this Preſbytery, with inſtructions that it ſhall be read from their pulpits on Sunday the 26th current, immediately after Divine Service in the forenoon.

Addreſs from the Preſbytery of Edinburgh to the people within their bounds.

AT this critical time, when our enemies threaten to invade our country, we addreſs you, our Friends and Brethren, on ſubjects deeply intereſting to us and to you.

Few of you are ignorant of the events which have overturned the civil and religious inſtitutions which exiſted among the French, events unparalelled in the hiſtory of civilized nations. That unhappy people have been left, in the unſearchable counſels of God, to deſtroy among themſelves whatever was intereſting or reſpectable in public or in private life; and, after covering their own land with deva ſtation and blood, to carry war and plunder into other countries of Europe, accompanied with circumſtances of ferocity unexampled in the character of modern times.

When we hear their threatenings againſt the people of this country, it becomes us to exhort you, by the God of our fathers, and by the affection which you owe to your children, to conſider the dreadful warning which that infatuated people hold up to us, againſt the ſpirit of ſedition in every form, and againſt "the men who are given to change;" againſt the moſt ſpecious pretences of diſcontent and turbulence for ſubverting the laws and order of ſociety, of which no human foreſight can anticipate the progreſs or the iſſue.

At this ſeaſon of alarm, we beſeech you, by every conſideration which can reach the conſciences of men, to reflect on the awful example which has been exhibited in France, of the effects of irreligious opinions and relaxation of morals, prompted by the learned among the ignorant, and ſpread from the higher ranks to the lower. The Scriptures have admoniſhed us, that "in latter times ſome ſhall depart from the faith." But we have ſeen a great nation, in the midſt of Europe, renouncing the profeſſion of the Goſpel with deliberate ſolemnity; and, with a folly and an impiety reſerved for themſelves, abrogating its moſt ſalutary inſtitutions by a law. It was not ſuddenly that this was reſolved on or done. The manners of the great, the vices of the people, the perverted maxims of both, had long been preparing for this triumph of infidelity. We beſeech you, our Friends and Brethren, to conſider the ſolemn and pointed admonitions which this example hath brought home to us. There is among us, too, a relaxation of principle and of morals which was unknown to our fathers; an irreverence for the laws of religion, viſibly and rapidly pervading the higher and lower orders of men; and a general inſenſibility to the warnings of Providence, ſufficient to awaken the moſt ſerious alarms. After what we have ſeen, we have irreſiſtible reaſons to perſuade us, that our country has every thing to fear from the progreſs of a corruption which is the ruin of nations.

We beſeech the higher ranks, with peculiar earneſtneſs, to conſider how their example muſt operate on thoſe beneath them, if they ſhall be known to perſiſt in diſpiſing the authority of religion, the inſtitutions of the Goſpel, the ſanctification of the Lord's Day, or thoſe rules of private and domeſtic duty which are as intimately connected with the proſperity of their country as with the morals and the happineſs of their own families. We beſeech them to conſider, That, in all theſe points, the relaxation of principle and of manners has gone far among themſelves, and is already ſpreading wide among the people; to conſider, Whether the threatened invaſion of our coaſt at this moment, and the quarter from which it comes, ought not to be regarded as a direct and a ſolemn warning to them from Heaven, to return with humiliation and

to "repent in duſt and aſhes." If we account our enemies more unprincipled than ourſelves, we cannot deny that they may be the inſtruments which Providence employs to rouſe us to reflection, or to puniſh our apoſtacy. We cannot avoid beſeeching the higher ranks to conſider, beſides, That, when we have ſo many reaſons of public alarm, it is peculiarly indecent and immoral to hold out to the people ſpectacles or examples of gaiety and profuſion, inſtead of the temperance and ſobriety of mind ſo manifeſtly ſuited to the condition of the country.

We beſeech the people of the middle and the lower ranks to guard themſelves, and to warn their children againſt the effects of the pernicious examples around them, and againſt the growing influence of a daring contempt for the laws of religion, from which their country has ſo much to fear. We have perceived, with deep regret, that the authority of the moſt ſolemn inſtitutions is not what it was, and that there prevails a general inſenſibility to the calls of religion, and to the courſe of Providence. Beſides the importance of religion to our country, we beſeech you to conſider, that ye have no reſources, for the happineſs either of this world or of the world to come, equal to thoſe which reſult from pure manners and from the faith of the Goſpel. And we exhort you by the Lord, to watch and pray, that ye may not fall from your ſtedfaſtneſs, and may not be perverted by the error of the wicked. We exhort you to guard yourſelves, and to guard your families, not only againſt the progreſs of direct infidelity or vice, but againſt every thing which tends to weaken the reſtraints of conſcience, the authority of religious inſtitutions, or the reverence tranſmitted to us from our fathers for the doctrine of ſalvation by the croſs of Chriſt,—"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wiſdom."—The fear of the Lord is the ſtrength of nations.

We truſt, in the providence of God, that the internal calamities with which our country is threatened ſhall not be permitted to reach us: But we cannot know what the event ſhall be. We are in the hand of God; and if it be true, that our principles are corrupted, and our manners relaxed, we have ſtrong reaſons to humble ourſelves before him, that he may avert his judgments. We have enjoyed privileges, civil and religious, ſuch as ſcarcely any other nation hath ever poſſeſſed; and have attained a degree of proſperity of which our fathers had not even an idea. The calamities which threaten us we muſt confeſs to be juſt, as the viſitations of God on our degeneracy and ingratitude; and we ought to regard the apprehenſion of them, as conveying warnings of peculiar ſolemnity to us—the moſt highly favoured of the nations—"a people laden with iniquity," in the midſt of the moſt diſtinguiſhed civil, religious, and commercial advantages.—— We beſeech you by the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, to humble yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, confeſſing your ſins. We beſeech you to pray without ceaſing, that God would not viſit on the people the ſins of the land; to pray, that he would pour out on men of every order the ſpirit of repentance, of godlineſs, of ſobriety, of loyalty to the King, of ſubmiſſion to the laws, of fidelity to the country, to pray, that God would inſpire you with a more grateful ſenſe of the privileges which have diſtinguiſhed us,—that he would "revive his work in the midſt of us,"—that he would teach you to perceive and to acknowledge his hand in the events which have befallen us,—that he would yet return, and bleſs our land, and diſappoint our foe,—and that, in all events, we may have wiſdom and grace from Heaven, to put our truſt in the Lord God of Hoſts, from whom cometh all our ſalvation. "If we confeſs our ſins, God is faithful and juſt to forgive us our ſins through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, and to cleanſe us from all unrighteouſneſs."

We mention with reſpect and gratitude, thoſe among the people under our charge, who have voluntarily offered their ſervice for the defence of the country, and who have diſcovered a zeal ſo honourable to themſelves at this critical time. We earneſtly recommend it to men, in the different ranks of life, whoſe ſituations render them capable of bearing arms, to come forward with the ſame alacrity, and pledge themſelves, for the protection of their families, of their religion, and of their country, againſt the common enemy.

We would perſuade ourſelves, that no proper means ſhall be neglected to provide for our ſafety. But we warn you, our Friends and Brethren, not to put your truſt in the arm of fleſh. "The race is not to the ſwift, nor the battle to the ſtrong, nor favour to men of ſkill." While you unite in exerting your utmoſt endeavours againſt our enemies, commit your intereſts to Him who hath the hearts of all men in his hand. Pray, that the King of Kings may ſtrengthen our Sovereign, direct his counſels, and bleſs his reign,—that the God of battles may go forth with our fleets and armies, and may defend our country with his Almighty arm. "The Lord is with you while ye be with him. If ye ſeek him, he will be found of you: But if ye forſake him, he will forſake you."

Signed in name and by appointment of the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, by

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Mod.
THOMAS MACNIGHT, Cl.

We ſcarcely recollect of ſeeing ſo fine a month of February as the laſt. The weather has not only been for the moſt part fair, but mild and calm. Proviſions are ſtill ſcarce and high priced; beaf and mutton 7d. and 8d.; veal 6½d. to 8d. per lb. Fiſh is generally plenty, but dear, particularly Turbot and Cod. The market ſtill continues to be ſupplyed with herrings in abundance.

The Engliſh report for January, was not come to hand when this went to preſs.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Cleiſfiddle, Major Campbell, to Miſs Matilda Lockhart.

At Dundee, John Jolſon, Eſq; of Roſemount, to Miſs Stevenſon, of Dundee.

Feb. 6. Lord Viſcount Montague, to Miſs Frances Mauby, daughter of Thomas Mauby, Eſq; of Read's Hall, county of Eſſex.

7. At Dundee, the Rev. Patrick Macvicar, one of the miniſters of that town, to Miſs Agnes Gibſon, daughter of the late Rev. John Gibſon, miniſter of Mains.

— At London, Captain Cunningham, of his Majeſte's ſhip Clyde, to Miſs Proby, daughter of Commiſſioner Proby of Chatham.

9. At London, Major Gen. Souter, of the Marines, to Miſs Fordice, daughter of the late Captain Fordice.

14. John Jackſon, Eſq; Secretary to Vice Admiral Lord Keith, to Mrs Chriſtian, daughter of the late General Gorcham.

— At London, Captain Richard Fitzgerald, of the 66th foot, to the Hon. Mrs Keith Stewart, widow of the late Admiral Keith Stewart.

16. At London, the Hon. Mr Dundas, ſon of Lord Dundas, to Lady Caroline Beaucleik, daughter of the Duke of St Alban's.

17. At Caroline Park, Lieut.-Col. James Spens, of the 73d foot, to Miſs Frances Stuart, daughter of the late Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart.

19. At Old Aberdeen, Mr Robert Eden Scott, Profeſſor in the King's College, Aberdeen, to Miſs Rachel Forbes of Thainſtown.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr John Thomſon, inſurance broker, to Miſs Cecilia Gibſon, daughter of Mr Wm Gibſon, merchant.

24. At Edinburgh, James Roſe, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Elizabeth Mary Innes, only daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Innes of Mondlie, Eſq; W. S.

24. William Dallas, Eſq; writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Elizabeth Kerr, youngeſt daughter of the late James Kerr, Eſq; of Jamaica.

BIRTHS.

The Counteſs of Guilford, a daughter.

The Counteſs of Belfaſt, a ſon.

The Counteſs of Temple, a ſon.

Feb. 3. Mrs Duff of Tetteriſſo, a ſon.

12. At Monymuſk, Lady Grant, a ſon.

13. At London, the Lady of Sir Alexander Munro, a ſon.

16. Mrs Hawthorn of Caſtlewig, a ſon.

17. Mrs Grierſon, wife of Mr John Grierſon, farmer at Barnfoot of Kenmore, was delivered of a daughter, on Sunday laſt, when the child's two grand mothers and two great grandmothers were preſent.

21. Mrs Sinclair Ayton of Inchdarny, a ſon.

23. Mrs Erſkine, younger of Marr, a daughter.

27. Mrs Captain Swindell, a ſon.

DEATHS.

In the Weſt Indies, Brigadier General Robert Riddell, Lieut.-Col. of the 44th regt. of foot.

In the Weſt Indies, James Blair, Eſq; of Dominica

In the Weſt Indies, the Hon. Captain Dunbar Douglas, of the Royal Navy, ſon to the Earl of Selkirk.

In the iſland of Jamaica, Mr John Spalding, 2d ſon, and Mr Andrew Spalding, 3d ſon, of George Spalding, Eſq; of Glenkilry.

At Prince Town, in North America, Dr Walter Minto, Profeſſor of Mathematics in that city.

At Martinico, Lieut.-Col. Gammel of the 93d regt. of foot.

At Carriacou, Capt. John Arbuthnot of the royal artillery.

At Barbadoes, Lieut.-Col. Adam Hay, of the 31ſt regiment of foot.

In the iſland of St Vincent's, Lieut. Adam Macpherſon, of the 2d Weſt India regiment, 3d ſon of Colonel Duncan Macpherſon of Bleaton.

On his way to Liſbon, Lieut.-Col. Draper, of the 3d foot guards.

In the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Robert Menzies, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, ſon of the late Wm Menzies, Solicitor of the Cuſtoms.

In the Eaſt Indies, Lady Hobart.

At Madras, Captain Alexander Foulis, agent for the coaſt army.

In the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Peter Wright, ſon of Dr Wright, Phyſician in Glaſgow.

At New York, Mr Robert Bruce, merchant; and about a month after his brother, Mr Peter Bruce. Theſe gentlemen were natives of Inverury.

At

At Bellfield, in the parish of St James, Jamaica, George Craufurd, Esq.

At New York, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, George Alexander Stoddart, Esq; late of St Christopher's.

At the house of industry at Worcester, Joyce Pardoe, aged 105.

Lady Brand, relict of Archibald Stevenson, late of Mountgreenan, Esq.

Field-Marshal Romanzow. He was commander in chief of the Russian army, during the Turkish war. The Russian army went into mourning three days on the occasion.

Jan. 26. The Rt Hon. Lord Reay. He is succeeded by his cousin Eric Mackay, Esq.

31. Miss Stuart Ker, daughter of the late Wm Ker, Esq; of Chatto.

— At Kilkenny, in Ireland, John Baillie, Esq; of Dunean, Colonel of the Loyal Inverness regiment of fencibles.

Feb. 3. Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, Esq; M. P. for Aldborough. Supposed lately worth one million Sterling; but, by the effect of some speculations, put an end to his existence, and died bankrupt.

— At Hampstead, Thomas Longman, Esq; (late an eminent bookseller in London), aged 66.

5. At Torcross, in the parish of Torbolton, Ayrshire, John Andrew, in the 80th year of his age. He has left 7 children, 35 grandchildren, and 10 great grandchildren.

— Major John Melville of Cairney, Secretary to Lord Adam Gordon.

6. At Plymouth, Augustus Montgomery, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's ship Theseus.

7. At Bolton, the Hon. Mrs Lindsay, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Lindsay.

— At Ayr, Major Allan Macdonald.

8. At London, Mr Robert Scott, surgeon in the artillery, son of the Rev. Mr Scott, minister of Carluke.

9. At Manchester, Lieut. Andrew Burn, of the 25th light dragoons.

10. George Seton, Esq; of Carridon.

12. At Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, Elizabeth, Countess of Marchmont.

— Major Thomas Arnot, of the marines.

13. Charles Atkinson, Esq; an Alderman of Newcastle. He was examining an old coal pit near Dunfermline, when a piece of timber on which he stood giving way, he was precipitated to the bottom of the pit.

15. Mr James Donaldson, merchant in Glasgow.

16. The Hon. Mrs Jane Falconer, relict of James Falconer, Esq; of Monckton, and daughter of David Lord Falconer of Halkerton.

— At Perth, Mr George Craigdaillie, surgeon.

— Thomas Mylne, Esq; of Mylnefield.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Meikle, writer. He filled with credit to himself, the offices of Clerk and Secretary to the Grand Lodge, the former for 15 years, and the latter for 15 months.

18. Mr William Walker, Attorney, Leicester Place, London.

19. Near Egham, in Surry, Captain John Wemyss, late of the 59th regiment.

— At London, Mr James Dodsley, bookseller, aged 74.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Coutts, spouse to James Ferrier, Esq; W. S.

21. The Lady of Robert Dalziel, Esq; of Glenae.

23. At Ormiston, Lieut. John Paterson, late of the 20th regt. of foot, in the 86th year of his age.

23. At Edinburgh, John Henderson, Esq.

28. At London, Andrew Thomson, Esq; late of Glasgow, in the 78th year of his age.

PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 14. 3d guards. Lieut.-Col Robert Dalrymple, to be Captain of a company.

16th foot Major Hugh Wallace, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

21. Inverness fencible infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel John Cumming Gordon, to be Colonel.

PREFERMENTS.

John Forbes, Esq; to be Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Countess of Elgin, to be Governess to the young Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Malcolm Wright, Esq; commissary for prisoners of war at Edinburgh.

Major General Hall, on the Scotch Staff, in the room of Lieutenant General Hamilton.

Robert Hamilton, Esq; Advocate, to be Sheriff-Depute of the county of Lanark.

Rev. Walter Tait, to be minister of the parish of Tealing.

Rev. Alexander Robb, to be minister of the parish of Tongland.

Rev. James Baird, to be minister of the parish of Eccles.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Feb. 24.

Wheat, 24s. Barley, 23s. Oats, 15s. 6d. Pease, 15s. Beans 15s. Tares, 24s.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28. Oat-meal, 11½d. Bear-meal, 11½d. Pease-meal, 8½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Feb. 10.	Feb. 27.
Bank Stock ——	136
3 per cent. red. 54⅝	53½
4 per cent. conf. 53¼	52⅝
4 per cent. 71	70
India Stock ——	——
India Bonds 5. 4 diſc.	——

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For MARCH 1797.

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ANECDOTES.

OF DRYDEN.

THOUGH it is well known, that no author has contributed more to the licentious taſte of the drama than Dryden, it muſt likewiſe be confeſſed, that there are often found paſſages in many of thoſe plays every way worthy the genius of this great man, paſſages which did him great honour during his life-time, and even now prompt the hope that it was the example of the age he lived in, and the narrowneſs of his circumſtances, that could, at any time, force him to ſully his reputation.

On the publication of his *Aureng Zebe*, the following lines being much admired,

When I conſider life, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd with hope men favour the deceit;
Truſt on and think to-morrow will repay:
To-morrow's falſer than the former day,
Lies worſe, and while it ſays we ſhall be bleſt
With ſome new joys—cuts off what we poſſeſt.
Strange cozenage! none would live paſt years again,
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remain,
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give.
I'm tired with waiting for this chymic gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old:

Mr Moyle one of his old friends at Button's Coffee-houſe, determined to raiſe a laugh at his expence, took the pains to tranſlate the above beautiful paſſage into old monkiſh Latin, and produced it againſt him at the Club as the original from which he copied. Dryden was thunderſtruck at ſuch a ſeeming proof of plagiariſm, yet, being ſo ſtrong againſt him, could do nothing but deny it, and appeal to his former reputation for evidence. The wits, who were in the ſecret, on this ſhook their heads, and ſaid, though they muſt admit his aſſeverations, it was one of the moſt ſingular caſes that, perhaps, ever happened, that two authors ſhould not only think alike, but uſe the very ſame words to expreſs that thought. This affected Dryden ſo much that he kept from the Coffee-houſe three or four days, till his friends brought him back in triumph, by acknowledging the whole deceit, and aſſuring him there was no other way of being ſevere on ſuch an excellent performance, but by ſuch a piece of diſſimulation.

OF DR JOHNSON.

Dr now Dean Maxwell ſitting in company with Dr Johnſon, they were talking of the violence of parties, and what unwarrantable irrational lengths mobs will ſometimes run into. "Why yes, Sir," ſays Johnſon, "they'll do any thing, no matter how odd, or deſperate, to gain their point; they'll catch hold of the red-hot end of a poker ſooner than not get poſſeſſion of it."

Some perſons at Sir Joſhua Reynolds' table, ſoon after the death of Dr Goldſmith, were criticiſing rather too freely on his works, which they ſaid did not diſcover much talent or originality, Johnſon heard them growlingly for ſome time, at laſt, raiſing himſelf with great dignity, and looking them full in the face, he exclaimed, "If nobody was ſuffered to abuſe poor Goldy but thoſe who could write as well, he would have few enemies."

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1797.

THE LIFE OF ANTOINE LAURENT LAVOISIER.

ANTOINE LAURENT LAVOISIER was born at Paris, Aug. 16, 1743, and received a learned education; which he ſedulouſly improved. When only three and twenty years of age, the Academy of Sciences, April 9, 1766, preſented him with a gold medal, for his diſſertation on the beſt mode of enlightening, during the night, the ſtreets of a great city. Two years afterwards, he was introduced into that celebrated literary ſociety, to whoſe ſervice he ever after devoted his labours, and became one of its moſt uſeful aſſociates and coadjutors.

His attention was ſucceſſively occupied with every branch of phyſical and mathematical ſcience, the pretended converſion of water into earth, the analyſis of gypſum in the neighbourhood of Paris, the criſtalization of ſalts, the effects produced by the *grande de loupe* of the garden of the Infanta, the project of bringing water from l'Yvette to Paris, the congelation of water, and the phenomena of thunder, and the aurora borealis.

Journeys undertaken in concert with Guettard into every diſtrict of France, enabled him to procure numberleſs materials towards a deſcription of the lithological and mineralogical empire; theſe he arranged into a kind of chart, which wanted little of being completed. They ſerved alſo as a ground-work for a more laborious work of his on the revolutions of the globe, and the formation of *Couches de la Terre*; a work of which two beautiful ſketches are to be ſeen in the memoirs of the French Academy, for 1772 and 1787. All the fortune and all the time of Lavoiſier were devoted to the culture of the ſciences, nor did he ſeem to have a preponderating inclination for any one in particular, until an event, ſuch as ſeldom occurs in the annals of the human mind, decided his choice, and attached him thenceforth excluſively to chymiſtry;—a purſuit which has ſince rendered his name immortal.

The important diſcovery of elaſtic fluids was juſt announced to the philoſophical world. Prieſtley, Black, Cavendiſh, and Macbride, had opened to phyſiologiſts a ſort of new creation; they had commenced a new æra in the annals of genius, which was to become equally memorable with thoſe of the compaſs, printing, electricity, &c.

It was about the year 1770, that Lavoiſier, ſtruck with the importance and grandeur of this diſcovery, turned his attention to this inexhauſtible fountain of truths, and inſtantly perceived, by a kind of inſtinct, the glorious career which lay before him, and the influence which this new ſcience would neceſſarily have over the whole train of phyſical reſearches. Having once entered into this path, till then unexplored, he inſtantly became an inventor, diſſipated a hoſt of errors and prejudices, and became the founder of a new doctrine, the ſucceſs of which is more than ſufficient to immortalize his name and memory. No ſooner had the diſcoveries of Black and Cavendiſh arrived in France, than Lavoiſier directed his whole attention to their experiments, the proceſſes of which he repeated and varied in a variety of ways, ſo as to eſtabliſh and enlarge the reſults of the Engliſh philoſophers. His great ob-

ſet being to announce new facts, or to illuſtrate ſuch as were already public, he collated and compared his obſervations, and reduced them into a complete ſyſtem of doctrine. Towards the end of 1775, he preſented to the Academy his firſt chymical performance, under the title of New Experiments relative to the exiſtence of a fixed elaſtic fluid in certain ſubſtances, and to the phenomena which reſult from its fixation or diſengagement.

Dr Prieſtley's publication on the different ſpecies of air had juſt made its appearance in London; the vaſt compaſs and ſcope of the Doctor's experiments ſtartled at firſt the friends of Lavoiſier, leſt his obſervations ſhould have been in many reſpects anticipated, and he ſhould thus loſe the fruits of his ingenuity and induſtry. In compliance with the inſtances of his friends, he accordingly has abridged this work of many of its parts, which may be rather called a ſyllabus than a complete treatiſe, and even advances ſome concluſions which he afterwards contradicted;—an excellent method, however, pervades the whole of it combined with chaſtity of experiment, and perſpicuity of deſign. In brief, his proceſſes are deſcribed with an exactitude which ſurpaſſes every publication of the kind which preceded it; it propoſes new methods of operation, changes the very face of chymiſtry, and operates an entire revolution in the ſcience. Lavoiſier appeared to be in chymiſtry, what Kepler, Newton, and Euler, were in geometry and the mathematics; he changed the modes both of operating and of reaſoning, and became the centre of all reſearches and diſcoveries, on the ſubject of elaſtic fluids, made from 1774 to 1792.

His firſt production was only a preliminary to the ſurpriſing revolution he effected in the ſcience. Perceiving that the extenſive views he had opened, and the new modes of experiment he had propoſed, had excited univerſal attention, and created an expectation in the public, of deriving, through his means, reſults ſtill more conſiderable and unexpected, he employed all his time in purſuing the labours he had undertaken, and in inventing and procuring exact inſtruments to accompliſh his purpoſe. His houſe became a grand laboratory, in which nothing was wanting that could throw light on his reſearches; and his fortune was appropriated to the improvement of his favourite ſcience. He kept in conſtant employment a number of the moſt ingenious artiſts, for the invention and conſtruction of inſtruments ſuperior to any made uſe of before, and of new and coſtly apparatus of every kind, the moſt accurate and delicate in its execution. No expence was ſpared by Lavoiſier, in the purſuit of his delightful and uſeful occupation.

To the advantages of fortune, in the application of which to the well-being of the public, few men were ſo ſucceſsful as Lavoiſier, he united ſeveral others, which he made ſubſervient to his views: he held in his houſe, twice every week, aſſemblies, to which he invited every literary character that was moſt celebrated in geometrical, phyſical, and chymical ſtudies; in theſe inſtructive *converſationes*, diſcuſſions, not unlike ſuch as preceded the firſt eſtabliſhment of academies, regularly took place. Here the opinions of the moſt eminent literati in Europe were canvaſſed; paſſages the moſt ſtriking and novel, out of foreign writers, were recited and animadverted on; and theories compared with experiments. Here learned men of all nations found eaſy admiſſion; Prieſtley, Fontana, Blagden, Ingenhouſz, Landriani, Jacquin, Watt, Bolton, and other illuſtrious phyſiologiſts and chymiſts of England, Germany, and Italy, found themſelves mixed in the ſame company with Laplace, Lagrange, Borda, Couſin, Meunier, Vandermonde, Monge, Guyton, and Berthollet. Happy hours paſſed in theſe learned interviews, wherein no ſubject was left uninveſtigated, that could poſſibly contribute to the progreſs of

of the ſciences, and the amelioration and happineſs of man. One of the greateſt benefits reſulting from theſe aſſemblages, and the influence of which was ſoon afterwards felt in the academy itſelf, and, conſequently, in all the phyſical and chymical works that have been publiſhed for the laſt twenty years in France, was, the agreement eſtabliſhed in the methods of reaſoning, between the natural philoſophers and the geometricians. The preciſion, the ſeverity of ſtyle, the philoſophical method of the latter, was inſenſibly transfuſed into the minds of the former; the philoſophers became diſciplined in the tactics of the geometricians, and were gradually moulded into their reſemblance.

It was in the aſſemblage of theſe talents, that Lavoiſier embelliſhed and improved his own. When any new reſult from ſome important experiment preſented itſelf, a reſult which threatened to influence the whole theory of the ſcience, or which contradicted theories till then adopted, he repeated it before this ſelect ſociety: many times, ſucceſſively, he invited the ſevereſt objections of his critical friends; and it was not till after he had ſurmounted their objections, to the conviction and entire perſuaſion of the ſociety; it was not till after he had removed from it all myſtery and obſcurity, that he ventured to announce his diſcovery to the world.

Thus was Lavoiſier the founder of the French Chymical School, the diſtinctive character of which is, a cloſe and mathematical mode of reaſoning, in theory, combined with a rigid attention to facts, in the management of experiments. This ſchool, in which each individual was at the ſame time the tutor and the pupil, laſted from 1776 to 1792; the time, however, when it flouriſhed in the greateſt vigour, was, from 1780 to 1788. Theſe laſt eight years were ſignaliſed by the moſt important diſcoveries; and in them, the moſt material alterations were made, both in the foundation and ſuperſtructure of chymiſtry. Then it was, that ancient theories were exploded; then the vague doctrine of phlogiſton vaniſhed before the wand of accurate experiment; then it was, that the doctrine of pneumatics received its entire eſtabliſhed; its firſt and laſt ſtone having been laid by the chymiſts of the French ſchool. The new nomenclature of the ſcience was alſo the work of a number of French chymiſts, who combined all the ſaliant points of the doctrine, and moulded it into a methodical and ſyſtematic form.

Notwithſtanding, however, the aſſiſtance which Lavoiſier derived from ſo many eminent perſonages, it is to him that pertains, excluſively, the honours of a founder; his own genius was his ſole conductor, and the talents of his aſſociates were chiefly uſeful in illuſtrating diſcoveries he himſelf had made; he firſt traced the plan of the revolution he had been a long time conceiving; and his colleagues had only to purſue and execute his ideas.

In the twenty volumes of the Academy of Sciences, from 1772 to 1793 are forty memoirs of Lavoiſier, replete with all the grand phenomena of the ſcience; the doctrine of combuſtion, general and particular; the nature and analyſis of atmoſpherical air; the formation and fixation of elaſtic fluids; the properties of the matter of heat; the compoſition of acids; the augmentation of the ponderoſity of burnt bodies; the decompoſition and recompoſition of water, the diſſolution of metals: vegetation, fermentation, and animalization. For more than fifteen years conſecutive, Lavoiſier purſued, with unſhaken conſtancy, the route he had marked out for himſelf, without making a ſingle falſe ſtep, or ſuffering his ardour to be damped by the numerous and increaſing obſtacles which conſtantly beſet him.

At length, in 1784, backed by the coinciding opinions of all the moſt eminent French chymiſts, he determined to blend, in a ſingle *tableau*, all the dif-

ferent colourings of truth which he had long before pourtrayed distinctively; this celebrated elementary treatise did not make its appearance till the year 1789. This last work presents the science in a shape completely novel, and serves more particulary to distinguish the manner of Lavosier from that of Dr Priestley; it crowns with immortality the glory of Lavoisier. Although the French and English chymists resembled each other not a little in the numbered multiplicity of their experiments on elastic fluids, yet how different were the respective results which they deduced from them!

Many were the services rendered by Lavoisier, in a public and private capacity, to manufactures, to the sciences, and to artists. His domestic virtues, however, should not be wholly passed by; as a friend, relative, husband, &c. his conduct was exemplary:—in his manners, he was unaffectedly plain and simple. Many young persons, not blessed with the gifts of fortune, but incited by their inclination to woo the sciences, have confessed their obligations to him, for pecuniary aid; many, also, were the unfortunate, whom he relieved in silence, and without even the ostentation of virtue. In the communes of the department of the *Loir & Cher*, where he possessed considerable estates, frequently would he visit the cottages of indigence and distress; long, indeed, will his memory, and that of his amiable spouse, be cherished there! This virtuous man, so dear to his country, to the sciences, and to the world, was at length suddenly hurried into the tomb, as one of the *Farmer's-General*, from the pinnacle of public and private happiness, by a set of homicides, who made a sport of sacrificing the lives of the best men, to a sanguinary idol of their own setting-up!—The pen refuses to recite the particulars of this barbarous butchery.—Honoured shade, accept the regrets and the palms which every friend of man bears to thy deserved renown; and may the memory of thy virtues, thy genius, and thy courage, live in the bosoms of good men, when the horrid catastrophes which have blackened the history of thy country shall sink into oblivion!

THE LIFE OF HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.

THE family of this gentleman is one of the most antient and respectable in the county of Berks; a county which his ancestors, as well as himself have frequently represented in Parliament. Sir Robert Pye, in the reign of King Charles the First, married Anne the eldest daughter of the celebrated patriot John Hampden; a lady whose inexorable severity to a deserving son shews that she had but little of her father's spirit of liberty, and will impress no favourable opinion of her † on those who hold in detestation as well domestic as public tyranny. Sir Robert, in the civil wars, took part with the popular party, and was the instrument of demolishing his own house, which had been garrisoned by some troops belonging to the King.

† See this story very circumstantially told by Mr Pye in his Poem of Farringdon Hill.

For as on hapless Stuart's ruin bent,
Against yon walls their lord his thunder sent,
And led with ruthless rage the hostile train,
While his own weeping Lares plead in vain;
Such is, alas! the baleful fruit that springs
From factious subjects and oppressive kings.

The father of Mr Pye was also the representative of the county of Berks; and, from his son's character of him was deserving of the honour conferred on him by his country. The eulogium of his son sets both the characters of these gentlemen in so amiable a point of view, that we are confident our readers will be pleased with the lines.

Beneath yon roof, by the cold pavement prest,
My peaceful sires in solemn silence rest:
Imagination flags her pinions here,
And o'er the marble drops the filial tear.
Here too the muse prepares the votive verse,
The mournful tribute to a parent's hearse.—

O